The Weather
Today—Bright, sunny and warmer.
Yesterday—High, 54; low(36.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 75 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

NEWS OF THE HOUR ON THE HOUR
WINX
1340 on your dial

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Yanks 12 Miles From Ruhr, Within 19 of Cologne; Battle Raging for Airfield; Manila Mop-Up Ends; Premier Slain as Egypt Declares War Upon Axis

Crowd Almost Lynches Killer; Action Quickly Follows Turkey's

Cairo, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—While Parliament was declaring war on Germany and Japan today, a young extremist shot and killed Premier Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha.

Maher had just completed his address to an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies when he was shot down.

He was on his way from the Chamber to the Senate. As he crossed the intervening lawn, a young man rose from hiding in the garden and fired at him with a revolver. Four bullets struck Maher and one pierced his heart. He died instantly.

Is Almost Lynched

The youth was caught and almost lynched.

(The dispatch did not identify the assailant as other than a "young extremist.")

Egypt's action in declaring war against Germany and Japan came shortly after a conference of Arab leaders in Cairo, and followed visits between Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt and young King Farouk of Egypt. The visits came during the return of the two Anglo-American statesmen from the Crimea conference.

Egypt's declaration came barely 24 hours after similar action by Turkey.

Peace Parley Requirement

(Turkey declared war in response to an Allied ultimatum, London dispatches said, and disclosed that the "Big Three" had told nonbelligerent friendly nations to enter the war by March 1 or forfeit a place at the peace conference. Cairo dispatches did not at once indicate whether this was the cause behind Egypt's action, but presumably the circumstances were the same.

Egypt broke diplomatic relations with Germany early in the European war, and with Japan on December 8, 1941. By a treaty of 1922, British troops have been able to use her air bases and military facilities since the beginning of the war.

Maher's family was immediately summoned to Parliament, where his daughter became hysterical and was taken from the room.

Outside Parliament, thousands stood silently, many with tears streaming down their faces. Maher was one of the best-loved of Egypt's statesmen and the crowds had gathered to applaud his speech tonight. Hundreds wept unashamedly.

Vienna Police Deputy Dies In Auto Crash

Aubrey A. Phillips, a deputy police officer of Vienna, Va., was killed instantly last night when his car went over an embankment of a highway overpass near Clarks Gap, Va., about 3 miles west of Leesburg, according to Deputy Sheriff C. F. Reed of Leesburg.

Phillips, who also was employed as a painter in Vienna, was thrown from the car as it left the road and his body landed on the tracks of the Washington & Old Dominion Railroad which pass beneath Highway No. 7 at that point.

A certificate of accidental death was issued by Dr. G. H. Musgrave, acting coroner for Loudoun County, who was summoned by residents nearby.

Mayor J. T. J. Davis of Vienna said he believed Phillips was in that area to examine some real estate he owned. The body was taken to the Slack funeral home in Leesburg. Relatives have been notified.

Bremen Reported In 'Emergency'

By the Associated Press

Moscow radio in a German-language broadcast yesterday said a state of emergency had been proclaimed in the Bremen port area following "disturbances" among German sailors. The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

More Than One Killer Hunted

Small-Caliber Pistol Sought As Auto Lot Murder Weapon

A .25-caliber Colt automatic pistol, between 4 and 5 inches long, and probably of the pearl-handled variety, was being sought by police last night in the Friday evening slaying of Edward F. Barker, used-car dealer, and Pany Casbarian as the two sat in Barker's trailer-office at 1302 14th st. nw.

It was disclosed late yesterday that Barker, 65, had died after two small bullets penetrated his brain through the upper part of his forehead. Casbarian, 52, had one bullet wound on the top of his head and a second behind his right ear. Both men were securely trussed and their mouths gagged with absorbent cotton held in place with adhesive tape.

Although robbery was held the principal motive, Police Chief Edward J. Kelly stated that Barker, who usually carried several thousand dollars on his person, had nothing like that sum with him when his murderers—two men are being sought—entered the trailer.

Two thousand dollars had been deposited to his account at the Hamilton National Bank Friday morning by John Ruth, yardsman and notary for the Barnes Motor & Auto Finance Co., which Barker operated jointly with his partner, John B. Barnes.

Distraught and unable to furnish detectives with any definite clews, Barnes and Miss Adelaide Sturgis, who found the bodies at 9 o'clock Friday night, spent yesterday afternoon at police headquarters, outlinnig their acquaintance with all possible companions Barker might have expected that evening.

Major Kelly said that he has known both Barnes and Miss Sturgis for years and that both have been friends of long standing with Barker. The dead businessman, the police chief, added, had

See MURDER, Page 2, Column 7.

Nurse Draft Bill Delayed In House Unit

Sabath Says Measure May Never Pass If Enlistments Rise

By Robert C. Albright

The House Rules Committee yesterday heard testimony that 18,000 nurses are "urgently" needed by the armed forces to care for mounting battle casualties, but less than a quorum of members present indefinitely postponed action on the May nurse conscription bill.

Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.) appealed for immediate voluntary enlistments in the Nurses Corps, broadly hinting that no legislation will be cleared if enlistments .ise materially.

"Some of the members feel the very fact we are considering legislation should persuade all the nurses we need to enlist," Sabath told newsmen following the hearing.

"I myself feel this is no time to delay. We need nurses immediately but it is a question of whether we can get them more quickly by voluntary means or going through the elaborate machinery of drafting them."

The May bill, calling up unmarried nurses between 20 and 45 for registration and draft, with graduates of the United States Cadet Nurse Corps first on the induction lists, was reported only three days ago by the House Military Affairs Committee.

Yesterday Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.), and Representative Overton Brooks (D., La.), applied for a rule on the legislation originally asked by the President in his state of the Union message, and more recently urged by the Surgean General.

Although lack of a quorum was advanced as one reason for delayed action on the bill, the same group easily cleared the Flannagan bill tightening the original Tydings amendment to "freeze" farm workers in their jobs and require draft board exemption of "essential" farm workers.

In one informed leadership quarter it was said an important factor

See NURSES, Page 2, Column 2.

Stern Penalties Listed to Back Curfew Order

Sanctions Could Put Night Spots Out of Business

The Government decided yesterday on a series of penalties that can put a night spot out of business if it violates the midnight curfew which goes into effect tomorrow.

The policy was announced by the War Manpower Commission as the prime enforcer of the curfew ordered by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes to conserve electricity, fuel, manpower and transportation facilities.

The announcement listed these stern measures:

1. Placing of a "zero" employment ceiling on an establishment, which means the proprietor may not hire anyone except maintenance employes, such as a janitor.
2. Withdrawal of power and fuel by the War Production Board.
3. Withholding of rationed food and other commodities by the Office of Price Administration.
4. A ban on deliveries by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The midnight shutdown order applies to all public and private places providing entertainment, serving liquor, wine and beer.

Agencies Excepted

The only exceptions are entertainments "sponsored by responsible agencies" for military personnel (that would include the USO, for instance) and restaurants customarily open all night. These restaurants, however, may serve only food and must not dispense drinks.

Coming within the curfew regulations are night clubs, sports arenas, theaters, dance halls, road houses, saloons, bars, shooting galleries, bowling, billiard and pool parlors, amusement parks, carnivals, circuses, coin-operated amusement device parlors, skating rinks, activities of clubs, dance studios and gambling establishments.

The WMC sent a 550-word list of instructions to its 300 field offices which will do the enforcing. But the WMC offices are to act only

See CURFEW, Page 2, Column 1.

Way Pointed for Argentina

U.S. Asks Hemisphere Blockade Against Subversive Activities

Mexico City, Feb. 24 (AP).—The United States presented long-range plans to the Inter-American Conference today to keep tight controls on subversive activities throughout the hemisphere.

The plan fitted closely with the Washington attitude toward Argentina. It was learned on best authority that the main condition for United States recognition of Argentina is far-reaching action by Buenos Aires to block any activities which would threaten the hemisphere's peace.

Mere gestures, such as a declaration of war, would fail to satisfy this demand, it was understood.

A Cuban resolution calling for "all the nation of America to declare war on Nazi Germany and on "Japanese militarism" stimulated terrace chatter, however, on he possibility of Argentina's entrance into the war.

Argentina has broken relations with the Axis, but is now the only American nation not at war with either Germany or Japan.

The issue on Argentina, with this development in the United States position, shifted away from the government of President Edelmiro Farrell toward erection of defenses within the hemisphere against any fifth column.

Unless Argentina joined a continent-wide program, it was pointed out, the barricade would have a gaping hole.

The United States subversive activities proposal would set up, as a joint American project, machinery to stop future enemy espionage, economic domination, psychological, financial and political infiltration during the war-to-peace transition.

After World War I, officials said, all controls were dropped 18 months following victory.

While the U. S. resolution here refers specifically to the period be-

See PAN, Page 2, Column 2.

Marines Making Slight Gains in Drive Against Bitter Resistance

BULLETIN

Manila (Sunday), Feb. 25 (AP). The three-week-old fight for Manila ended Saturday with the complete destruction of the Japanese garrison. Already more than 12,000 enemy dead have been counted.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the conclusion of the slow, bloody street by street fight, climaxed in overwhelming of enemy troops in the Intramuros, the old walled city. Three thousand civilians of many nationalities were liberated in the final onslaught.

BULLETIN

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Guam (Sunday), Feb. 25 (AP).—The Marines scored advances Saturday afternoon of 200 to 500 yards through a maze of interlocking and mutually supporting Japanese pillboxes, blockhouses and fortified caves near the center of Iwo, the Navy announced today. They have fought to the center of the fighter airfield.

Guam, (Sunday), Feb. 25 (AP).—A vicious battle raged today for the central airfield on strategic Iwo Jima with American Marines making but slight gains in an all-out drive to dislodge the Japanese.

Supported by tanks, and striking after a heavy air, naval and artillery bombardment, the leathernecks threw everything they had into the bitter battle to seize the airfield which is within 750 miles of Tokyo.

By Saturday noon, however, there were "no marked changes in the lines," reported Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, although the devil dogs were "gaining ground slowly."

Enter Volcano Crater

South of this crucial contest Marine patrols entered the crater of Mount Suribachi, Nimitz said in his Saturday night communique. They were mopping up enemy troops still resisting from blockhouses, pillboxes, caves and crevices on the steep slopes and within the extinct volcano.

From the summit of Suribachi, which dominates the tiny volcanic island, the American Flag waved defiantly amid the clouds of battle smoke. It was planted there Friday by a Marine unit of 14 men led by Lieut. Harold G. Schrier of Richmond, Mo.

The violent fight for the central airfield, known as Motoyama No. 2, flamed about 4000 yards north of Suribachi. In between is the island's most important field, Motoyama No. 1, captured several days ago when the Marines drove across the southern end of the island to isolate Suribachi.

Used to Attack B-29 Bases

These airfields had been used by the enemy for attacks on the American Superfortress bases in the Marianas which are mounting increasingly heavy air assaults on Japan.

Saturday's attack on the central airfield was launched at the southwestern end of the airdrome. This line had been gained before dusk Friday by elements of the Third and Fourth Marine Divisions.

The Fourth advanced a maximum of 300 yards against elaborate defenses to reach the southwestern end of the airdrome. The Third, meanwhile, punched ahead in the center to occupy the southern tip of the field. This tip marks the end of the northeast-southwest runway, which is about 1600 yards long.

Fifth Virtually Stymied

On the left flank, the Fifth Marine Division was unable to make any appreciable gain. This division is fighting from the southwest coast, flanking the airfield.

Apparently enemy offensive activity Friday night was unimportant for there was no mention of it in Saturday night's communique. On previous nights, the Japanese had launched infiltrating counterattacks, all of which had been repulsed.

There was no question but that the central airfield was the tough core of enemy resistance. Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the Marine expeditionary force, said two days ago that the Nipponese had concentrated their strength there.

There was a vast improvement on the beaches, which several days ago were strewn with battle debris.

James Lindsley, AP war correspondent, reported from Iwo that by Friday Marines were walking

See IWO, Page 2, Column 5.

Old Glory Rises Over a Japanese Stronghold

Associated Press radiotelephoto from Guam

ATOP VOLCANO—Marines of the Fifth Division raise the American flag atop Suribachi, the volcano on Iwo Jima, an eminence that cost many American lives in the taking

Reds Gain Inside Breslau, Near Danzig

Cross Neisse River In Force in Push On Berlin From South

London, Feb. 24 (AP).—Russian siege troops hurled the Germans out of 15 more city blocks in Breslau today, driving to within 4 miles of the heart of the city, while other Soviet forces pushed to within 33 miles south of Danzig.

Red army troops also were reported to have smashed in growing force across the Neisse River guarding Berlin's southeastern approaches, but Moscow did not confirm this development.

In one of the briefest communiques issued since the Russians opened their winter offensive January 12, Moscow announced slight gains in German Pomerania near the Polish frontier and the capture of nine more localities in the shrinking Nazi pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, besieged East Prussian capital.

Breslau Fighting Fierce

The assault on Breslau, Germany's eighth largest city of 630,000 population, mounted in intensity and an enemy broadcast said that in a wild melee in the streets one Soviet force had penetrated to the neighborhood of the German barracks, deep inside the city, before being thrown back to "the outer town ring."

Berlin acknowledged that German nests inside Breslau had been wiped out by the Russians.

A Nazi garrison believed to number 100,000 men fought savagely to hold Breslau and delay the Russian advances on Berlin and Dresden.

Marshal K. K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army, attacking on a 70-mile front, gained up to 7 miles from their previous positions, capturing 10 localities in the Polish corridor and in Pomerania on the west.

Flanking the Vistula River town of Gniew, one Soviet group seized Dzierzazno and Morzeszczyn, 4 and 5 miles west of Gniew and 33 miles

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 7.

Points Increased On Margarine, Lard, Shortening

The OPA last night ordered a boost in the ration point values on lard, shortening, salad and cooking oils and margarine, effective at 12:01 today.

The margarine value goes to five red points a pound from three. Ration cost of the other products will be four red points a pound instead of two. Butter, not affected, remains at 24 points a pound.

The increases result from a tight supply situation, OPA said.

243 Japs Slain

Daring Move Frees 2146 From Entry

By Francis McCarthy

Los Banos, Luzon, Feb. 23 (Delayed) (U.P.).—Daring American and Filipino troops, striking by land, sea and air behind enemy lines at the last big Japanese prison camp on Luzon, today freed 2146 civilian war prisoners, including 1589 Americans, in the most dramatic coup de guerre in the Pacific.

Amphibious, airborne and Filipino guerilla units of the Eleventh Airborne Division, under the immediate command of Col. Robert H. Soule, of Washington, struck in the early morning darkness, taking the enemy completely off guard and rescuing every man, woman and child in the camp.

Among those liberated were my sister, Marian, and my brother, Floyd, who were interned when the Japs captured Manila in 1941.

Only two internees, both teenage youngsters, were injured in the operation which, for sheer melodrama, far overshadowed the Sixth Rangers' thrilling push into Cabantuan, the First Cavalry's daring dash into Santo Tomas or the Thirty-seventh Division's liberation of internees in Manila's Bilibid Prison.

Only Two Soldiers Killed

An estimated 1200 infantrymen and 200 Filipino guerillas made the foray and suffered very slight casualties. Only two soldiers were killed.

I was with the amphibious force, largest unit of the operation, which came down Laguna de Bay to attack

See CAMP, Page 2, Column 6.

130 Superforts Hit Singapore, Japs Admit

Some Damage Caused To Harbor Facilities, Broadcast Reports

By the United Press

Japanese broadcasts admitted that 130 Superfortresses caused "some damage" early yesterday to harbor facilities and the port of Singapore proper in a raid lasting more than an hour.

The admission followed a War Department announcement that a "large force" of the B-29's of the India-based Twentieth Air Force hit dock and other facilities in Singapore harbor in daylight.

The Japanese-controlled Singapore radio, heard by the FCC, said the raid continued for more than an hour and that the planes "appeared and reappeared in more than a dozen waves.

"War results achieved by these raiders and damages suffered by our side are now being investigated," the broadcast said. "However, nine enemy planes were seen to have been damaged enough to emit fire and smoke. Some damage was suffered among harbor facilities and in part of the city proper."

Meanwhile, other Japanese brodacasts reported that enemy planes were over the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial districts. Single planes aso were reported over central Honshu, apparently on reconnaissance missions.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters here heralded the raid with an announcement that "Singapore harbor, crossroads for war traffic between Japan and occupied terri-

See FORTS, Page 2, Column 8.

New Offensive To Destroy Nazis West of Rhine Engulfs 30 Towns

Paris, Feb. 24 (AP).—Gen. Eisenhower's two-army offensive, bent on destroying the German army west of the Rhine, rolled more than 4 miles across the Cologne Plain beyond the shattered Roer River line today without a sign that the enemy was ready to make a new stand.

On the second day of the big push—by German account "the greatest offensive Eisenhower has ever staged"—at least 30 German towns and hamlets had been overrun, half of the Roer River bastion of Dueren had been captured and vanguards were 12 miles from the western Ruhr Basin and 19 from Cologne.

Eisenhower confidently told a press conference: "Our attack is progressing as favorably as can be expected. I expect to destroy every German west of the Rhine in the area in which we are attacking."

Nazi Troops Machine-Gunned

The assault thundered on along a 22-mile front, massed artillery was smashing village after village, battle planes bombed and machine-gunned columns of Germans trying to reach the front, and rail traffic was paralyzed by preliminary bombings.

Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. Ninth Army on the north flank was gaining momentum after spearing through the vital hub of Baal, 12 miles southwest of Muenchen Gladbach, an industrial city of 200,000 at the western edge of the Ruhr.

These forces seized high ground beyond Baal, were astride the railway to Muenchen Gladbach, and were 25 miles from the big Ruhr center of Duesseldorf. A high ranking staff officer declared: "We're looking down their throats."

Another column 3 miles to the southeast entered Hottorf after driving 4½ miles beyond the Roer, and was about the same distance from Duesseldorf. Vanguards were 8 miles from the Erft River, where the enemy is expected to make a stand 10 miles from the Rhine.

Prisoner Stream Growing

Both the Ninth and Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army swarmed up on high ground dominating the Cologne plain after taking 1400 prisoners in the first 24 hours of the offensive. Hundreds more were streaming back into the prison cages today.

In the center, American forces captured Niederzier, 19 miles west of Cologne, and nearby Hambach. A German column trying to flee Hambach forest was wiped out by artillery fire. The enemy in the past used forests for stands costly to the Allies.

Engineers at the cost of the highest casualties since D-Day finally erected bridges across the Roer, and heavy equipment, antitank guns, troops and supplies poured across in a never-ending stream. The German chance to smash the bridgeheads was gone.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher said from the front there was no indication of a German stand, and the Ninth "might well punch through the so-far feeble German defenses to the Rhine in hours or days."

Losses Under Expectation

Eisenhower declared that casualties were expected to be lighter than in previous fighting on this front.

The General of Armies disclosed that the Ninth Army for the current offensive had been placed under the over-all command of Field Marshal Montgomery for purely operational reasons.

While the Ninth Army attack was geared to the British-Canadian drive on the north, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley remains in over-all command of the U. S. First and Third Armies.

Canadians Strike Out

Montgomery's Canadian First Army on the north end of the front lashed out in new attacks. Reconnaissance forces prodded almost to the road center of Calcar without resistance. (Brussels radio said the Canadians had entered Calcar.)

On the center of that front, Scottish infantry fought to within a mile of Weeze, a railhead three

See WAR, Page 2, Column 2.

1 Killed, 10 Wounded

2 Area Men Reported Missing Now Listed as Nazi Prisoners

District of Columbia men killed in action, reported through February 24. Army, 565; Navy, 120; Marines, 60; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 750. American casualties since the outbreak of war: Army, 711,497; Navy, 89,665.

War casualties reported from the European theater of operations yesterday listed 13 Washington area men, including one dead, 10 wounded and two prisoners of war. The prisoners both previously reported missing served in the 106th Division in the Ardennes fighting last December.

DEAD:

Lieut. Ralph Lowe Kley, 24, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Louis Kley, formerly of Washington, now live in Rochester, N. Y.

WOUNDED:

Second Lieut. Walter A. Anderson, jr., son of Maj. and Mrs. Walter A. Anderson, 1362 Randolph st. nw.

Pfc. Charles Frederick Campbell, 19, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest F. Campbell, 312 W. Alexandria st., Alexandria.

Pfc. James F. Channing, 19, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Channing, 3120 South Dakota ave. ne.

Pfc. Douglas G. Brace, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Brace, 719 Richmond ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Pfc. Laymond C. Redding, 25, whose wife, Frances, lives at 20 Lincoln ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Pfc. Arthur K. Haight, son of Mrs. Catherine E. Haight, formerly of 309 34th pl. ne.

Pvt. Larry Falick, son of Mrs. Nina C. Falick, of 242½ 12th st. se.

Pvt. Elbert W. Murray, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Murray, 4229 Eads st. ne.

Pvt. James C. Scafone, 24, whose wife and 15-month-old son live at

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 2

Receivership Order Signed Market Sale

A court order authorizing sale of the Lyon Park and Rosslyn branches of Country Garden Market, properties formerly operated by Samuel Schanker, but now held in receivership, has been signed by Judge Walter T. McCarthy of Arlington County Circuit Court.

Under terms of the order, Arthur Zinnamon, receiver, was authorized to sell to Sol C. Snider, Louis Snider and Samuel T. Tanker, trading as Fairfax Super Market, a 1½ ton truck. Zinnamon also was empowered to close all stores under his operation and management except the Fairlington store, and discharge all employes except those he may elect to retain.

The court accepted the offer of Sol Snider for purchase of the Lyon Park store for $8000, with the proviso that Snider could buy at wholesale all merchandise in the store.

The court also accepted the offer of Giant Food Shopping Center, Inc., for purchase of the Rosslyn store for $28,500, with a proviso that the corporation could buy at wholesale all merchandise in the store.

Proceeds from sale of the stores is to be used to pay all delinquent rents on each store sold, and the balance of the store purchase price is to be held by the receiver in a special account pending a further court order.

The Schanker case was continued to Wednesday for disposition of the Farlington store, and payment of compensation for the receiver and council fees for his attorney.

To Discuss Denny Report

A council meeting to discuss the Denny commission report and inspect vocational activities at Washington-Lee High School has been called for March 1 at 8 p. m. by Mrs. James Strickland, president of the Arlington County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Dr. Arthur Newman, assistant State superintendent of public instruction, will speak on the report. Mrs. Strickland urged all member associations to appoint their summer roundup chairman and in form Mrs. James F. Buckner, 302 S. Highland st., so that each preschool child may have the benefit of preschool examinations to be held in April.

Final Scout Ceremony

A Catholic Investiture Ceremony, planned for 4 p. m. today, will culminate the program of the Arlington Boy Scouts in their celebration of Scout Birthday Month.

The Scouts who, during the month, have held services at Protestant churches in the county, have had window displays and have pledged their renewed effort in the waste-paper salvage campaign, will participate in this afternoon's ceremony by reporting at the school hall by 3:30 p. m.

The program will be under the joint sponsorship of the Arlington Catholic Churches. Among invited guests are the Rev. Richard H. Rivard, recently appointed regional chaplain of Catholic Scouting; Dr. William T. McClosky, prominent layman holder of the Ad Altare Dei Medal and Bishops Medal, and chairman of the National Capital Area Committee on Organization and Extension; Clarence Urffer, Scout executive of the National Capital Area Council; H. D. Locklin, Arlington district commission; Lieut. Col. H. A. Brentlinger, chairman of the Arlington District Council, and staff members of the Area and District Councils.

432 Kits Packed

Six members of the Red Cross sewing unit of the Cherrydale Methodist Church packed 432 embarkation kits at the Arlington chapter headquarters last week. Mrs. Florence Donaldson is chairman of the group.

Embarkation kits are given by the Red Cross to all servicemen as they board ship to go overseas. The kits, which may be tied like an apron around the waist to conserve space in crowded washrooms, contain toilet articles, shoe shining equipment, stationery, a pocket-size book and cigarets.

CURFEW

From Page 1

on complaints from local officials—city, county and such—and refer private complaints to such officers for investigation. Enlistment of local enforcement cooperation is recommended.

Local interpretations will be up to the local offices. Such questions, for instance, asa what hour an amusement place may open up after observing the midnight curfew will have to be decided by the field offices.

The police are to be asked to report violators to the WMC people. An operator so charged may appeal to the area office and the local labor-management committee, thence to the regional office and finally national WMC headquarters.

County P.-T. A. to Hear Report on School Plans

Purcellville, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.)—Dr. B. H. Jarman, former superintendent of schools in Arlington County and now associated with George Washington University, will discuss the Denny report at a meeting of the County Parent-Teacher Association in Purcellville on Wednesday night.

William T. Smith, chairman of the Loudoun School board, will present the school budget for 1944-45 and there will be discussion on the proposal to add an eighth grade to the public school system. Mrs. L. S. Hutchison, of Leesburg, president of the Parent-Teacher Association, will preside at the meeting.

WAR

From Page 1

miles south of the captured Westwall strongpoint of Goch.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army in the last 24 hours captured 1400 prisoners—as many as the U. S. Ninth and Firstarmies together—as it gained four miles and engulfed 23 more towns in a drive which was about to wipe out a 32-mile stretch of the westwall in Germany's Eifel Mountains.

Road Escape Cut Off

All escapes by highway out of the two- by three-mile salient—all that is left of once powerful westwall positions east of Luxembourg—was cut off by the capture of Neuerburg in a surprise assault.

Already 1000 bewildered prisoners had been flushed from the salient and a front dispatch said undetermined numbers of other Germans were milling around, groping for a way out. Enemy tanks were destroped at the rate of five a day for the last five days in the salient struggle.

On the south end of the 50-mile front, the Ninety-fourth Infantry captured Ockfen, on the east bank of the Saar River, 9 miles south of the Fortress of Trier. Serrig, in a second bridgehead 4 miles south, also was cleared. The latter bridgehead now was 1½ miles deep and 2 miles wide.

Well Ahead of Schedule

On the Roer Front, every objective of the United States First and Ninth Armies was taken ahead of schedule, a front report said, and throughout the night the bridgeheads were reinforced and deepened.

The Germans threw in six counterattacks last night, 18 hours after the offensive broke, employing as many as 20 tanks. Artillery fire drove the enemy back.

While the Ninth Army swung rapidly beyond Linnich, 15 miles northeast of Aachen along a broad highway to within 19 miles of Cologne.

Behind them, artillery smashed the thick walls of the ancient, moated citadel in the northern edge of Juelich and Infantry stormed through the breaches, wiping out the last resistance inside.

The battle for a second Roer stronghold at Dueren, 6 miles farther southeast was much sterner.

Dueren in Ruins

Once a city of 40,000, Dueren was reduced to a heap of rubble from which the Germans fought savagely. The grip on the city was tightened by a push of more than 2 miles beyond the Roer, and Infantry was methodically attacking the last of the city's strongpoints.

Three miles south of Dueren, Hodges' troops who had crossed the Roer cleared half of the town of Niederau.

The German communique said that fighting flared on both sides of Heinsberg, 20 miles north of Aachen on a sector which last was reported held by the British Second Army, but there was no Allied confirmation.

It was revealed officially that the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division, which when formed included men from Washington, D. C., took Juelich, while the 102d Infantry Division was operating to the north beyond Linnich.

The First Army's Eighth Infantry Division and the veteran 104th Timberwolf Divisions paced the attack on the southern sector of the front.

NURSES

From Page 1

in the nurses' draft delay is resentment by House members over Senate delays in passing manpower legislation. This informant said the House quickly enacted the "work or jail" bill and was left "on the spot" by the Senate. They fear they may be left in the same predicament on the nurses' draft measure, particularly if enough nurses subsequently enlist to make legislation unnecessary.

Representative Brooks, a member of the Military unit that recently toured the European fighting front, meanwhile told the Rules group that the need for legislation is "immediate."

"Practically everywhere we went over there we foud a shortage of nurses," said Brooks. "Those nurses they do have are badly overworked, and show the strain.

"We were told that the first day or two of treatment of casualties brought in from the battlefields is more important than all the rest. If treatment is delayed 24 to 48 hours, recoveries are reduced down to about ten per cent."

PAN

From Page 1

tween the war and reestablishment of normal peace conditions, it was learned that Washington intends to broaden the proposal at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

There it would be put as a permanent, cooperative defense to insure permanently against development of the groundwork for aggression.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

3719 38th ave., Cottage City, Md.

Pvt. Donald J. Hephner, 34, husband of Mrs. Winifred Hephner, 4100 N. 3d rd., Arlington, Va.

PRISONERS

Tech. 5th Gr. Paul Warren Simpson, 24, son of Mrs. May H. Simpson, 6816 Piney Branch rd. nw.

Pfc. Paul B. Grisso, jr., 21, whose parents live at 238 10th st. ne.

Two Triplet Sets Born In Stafford Sheep Flock

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.).—Five sheep in the Hampstead Farm flock in Stafford County, owned by W. D. Jones of Fredericksburg, recently gave birth to two sets of triplets and three sets of twins. Others in the flock to lamb since then have produced a number of twins, while only a few have given birth to single lambs.

'Daddy's Coming Home!'

NICE TO COME HOME TO—Daddy, First Lieut. Nicholas D. Fratt 3d, is bringing his son, Nicholas 4th, a pair of suede gloves and ration-free shoes from Paris when he finishes six more missions as a B-26 pilot in France. He left Harvard to enlist in the air force and left this country last March, seven months before his son was born. Mrs. Dorothy Miller Fratt, his wife, who lives at 4409 Yuma st. nw., met her husband at Woodrow Wilson High School here. She was later graduated from Mount Vernon Seminary. The baby's granddad is Hugh Miller, photographic editor of The Post

TWO PRETTY GIRLS—Marilynn Elaine has never seen her daddy, but she has been told he's coming home from the Southwest Pacific very soon. Daddy is Boatswain's Mate Harold D. McBride. He enlisted July 4, 1942, and has been at sea on an LCT boat for 23 months. Before entering the service he was in the building business here with his father, had been graduated from Montgomery Blair High School and attended Columbia Technical Institute. Marilynn Elaine and her mother, Mrs. Earlene McBride, live at 5 Elm ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Firehouse Bid Opening Set For March 20

City Manager Carl Budwesky of Alexandria announced yesterday that bids for the construction of a new firehouse for the city fire department on Cameron Mills rd. at an estimated cost of $40,000 will be opened at the city hall on March 20.

The new project which will bring the department strength to five cmopanies was authorized by the city council on January 9 and priorities were obtained from the War Production Board by the city manager. Budwesky said that the WPB set March 24 as the deadline for beginning construction.

Joseph H. Saunders, jr., of 915 South Washington st., the architect for the new building, conferred with Budwesky yesterday on the construction details for the project which has long been under consideration. The city has owned the Beverly Hills site for a long period and the engines for the new company have already been purchased.

Establishment of the company will answer a need for service in the northwest area of Beverly Hills and Braddock Heights as well as Parkfairfax. The 3400 family housing development opened in December of 1943 has had only the limited protection which could be provided by Company No. 2 which has headquarters at 213 East Windsor ave., in Del Ray, approximately 2 miles away.

The City Council has also approved an expenditure of $25,000 for complete renovation of the engine house at 115 North Patrick st. serving Company No. 5. Although the city has only four companies at present, they are listed Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5; omitting No. 3.

Greer Garson Receives 'Most Popular' Medal

Hollywood, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Greer Garson, British-born film star who is up for an Academy award for the fifth time, has been given a gold medal as "the most popular star in the United States."

The medal was presented yesterday by Dr. George Gallup, who conducted a Nation-wide poll for a movie magazine to determine America's screen favorites. Miss Garson was nominated for an Academy "Oscar" for her star role in "Mrs. Parkington."

Mothers' Cluub To Hear Speech By Mrs. Zoller

As part of the February program of activity by the Alexandria Red Cross Chapter's speakers' bureau, Mrs. Edwin Zoller, bureau vice chairman, will address the Mothers Club of St. Mary's Parochial School at the Lyceum Hall, 315 Duke st., Alexandria, at 3 p. m. today.

Her speech will deal particularly with home nursing service sponsored by the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross activities, although she will also give a general outline of the chapter work. During the afternoon she will display a est of dolls which she made and dressed in Red Cross uniforms of the various types worn by the services and corps.

PanAmerican Club To Honor Brazil

Brazil night will be featured in the Latin-American program to be held tomorrow night at 8:30 in the Department of Agriculture Auditorium under the auspices of the Pan-American Club of the YMCA. Senor Aluizio Napoleao, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker.

The Washington Civic Orchestra under the direction of Kurt Hetzel, will give a concert. Charles L. Gunther, vice president of the Pan American Club, will preside and the admission is free.

U. S. Western Movies Affect Pampas Children

Miami, Fla., Feb. 24 (A.P.).—American wild west movies are believed to be having their effects on the rancheros of the South American pampas.

Not content with their own picturesque costumes, South American children are demanding cowboy costumes which are being sent to South American countries by Pan American clippers.

Va. Soldier Decorated

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.)—Pfc. Wharton D. Headley, jr., of Kinsale, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat while serving with the Fifth Army in Italy.

Maas-Eifel Gate Cracking, Nazis Say

London, Feb. 24 (A.P.).—Amid unconfirmed reports that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Russians were crossing the final German defense lines before Berlin, Nazi commentators said the "greatest mass of men and material ever assembled since the Normandy invasion" were forcing open the historic gate between the Maas River and the Eifel Mountains.

Gloomy German broadcasts telling of crushing blows on the east and west coincided with the latest Hitler speech demanding the "very last ounce of strength" from the bomb-battered German people and with progaganda exhortations to hold fast against the flood of disasters.

Predicts Greater Blows

Commentator Sertorius declared General Eisenhower had hurled not less than 40 divisions at the Maas-Eifel sector alone and predicted still greater Allied blows to the south.

On the west front Cologne was reported aflame after an aerial hammering and Berlin admitted "many" bridgeheads had been merged across the Roer River between Linnich and Dueren in the last 24 hours as American doughboys wedged deeper into Nazi defenses.

"By using his vastly superior air force," said a Transocean commentator, "Eisenhower has been able to stop all movements behind the German front."

Home Front Supplies Dwindle

Behind the lines the home front began to feel the pinch of the disruption of the transport system as supplies dwindled and it became a question of whether still more drastic food cuts might be imposed.

A commentator for the German news agency DNB described the American western assault as "the greatest offensive Eisenhower ever has staged."

A Nazi radio propagandist, Alex Schmalfuss, said that while Field Marshal von Rundstedt had made thorough preparations to meet the Allied offensive, "nobody is harboring any illusions that the battle will not be one of utmost severity."

DNB said that the current Allied offensive had been timed to start with the mighty Russian winter assault, but that the German counter-offensive last December had thrown the Allies off schedule.

IWO

From Page 1

upright along the volcanic sands af the betchhead.

They ducked for shelter as the enemy lobbed an occasional mortar shell in that direction. Huge piles o fsupplies, however, were to be seen everywhere. Leathernecks and Seabees were going about their jobs casually as if on maneuvers.

Along the coastline, Marines could be seen working their way along slowly, using flamethrowers to drive the enemy from his holes. A steady stream of vehicles of all types moved toward the fighting lines.

On every hand there was evidence that this fight was not only the toughest of the Pacific war but probably the bitterest in Marine Corps history. There had been no estimate of American casualties since the report covering action up to 6 p. m. Wednesday. At that time the ttotal was 5372, including 644 dead.

Most of Fleet Involved

By the Associated Press

Vice Admiral R. S. Edwards, deputy chief of naval operations, said yesterday that the major part of the Pacific fleet is involved in the operations around Iwo Jima.

Edwards expressed the opinion that the Japanese would not attempt to reinforce the island, asserting "that is something we can't hope for.

"If they would send in transports and let us sink them that would be a cheap way of getting rid of Japs," he added.

The strike at Tokyo last week may have deterred the Japanese navy from coming out to meet American forces and "if it did I am sorry," he said.

Asked about damage suffered by American vessels in the Iwo action, Admiral Edwards said only that "if we had suffered all the damage the Japanese claimed we would not be operating out there anymore."

Mass Production Of Jet Engines Started by G.E.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 24 (A.P.).—Mass production of jet engines for the air forces has been inaugurated at the General Electric Co.'s second largest wartime plant, in Syracuse, it was announced today.

The entire Syracuse plant of more than 600,000 square feet of floor space has been converted to production of pets, the company said. The production schedule called for such speed that there was no ceremony when the first unit passed its final tests and was turned over to the air forces.

Conversion of the big plant began several months ago, with award of the first large-scale jet contract to General Electric. Formerly it had been turning out turbine-electric power units for destroyer escorts.

Preston Foster Divorced

Hollywood, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Mrs. Gertrude F. Foster had a divorce today from iFlm Star Preston Foster after 19 years of married life.

Mrs. Foster was awarded $1000 support for herself and daughter Stephanie, 6, said the screen actor once stayed away from home for five months.

RADIOMAN—Havildar Birbahadur Limbu is wireless operator with an Indian division in action in Italy.

CAMP

From Page 1

Los Banos at the lower end of the great inland lake. We attacked at 7 a. m. this morning, as paratroopers descended on the enemy position.

The airborne troops took off at 6:45 a. m. from recently captured Nichols Field near Manila. Nine C-47 troop carriers, bearing a total of 123 men, including Frank Smith, correspondent for the Chicago Times, roared over Los Banos at 7 sharp. The men jumped, landing just west of the railroad track slightly more than a mile east of the prison.

The paratroopers were of B Company of the 511th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. John M. Ringler, of Tonawanda, N. Y. His company, reinforced by a machine gun platoon, dropped into a dried-up rice field in a landing of the "hard variety."

Entire Garrison Slain

The paratroopers worked their way up a dry river bed into the camp.

Simultaneously, a charge was made by battalions of the 511th and 188th regiments, commanded by Maj. Henry Burgess of Sheridan, Wyo., and Lieut. Col. Ernest L. Laflamme. They hit the shore in 53 amphibious tractors and raced toward the camp.

Filipino guerillas had infiltrated through enemy lines during the night and, rifles, knives and grenades at the ready, surrounded the camp. When the paratroop and amphibious forces struck, they drove into the camp.

The Japanese were caught at their mroning setting-up exercises. The enemy commander, his staff and the entire garrison of 243 men were killed and their barracks burned.

The prisoners were standing in units for the morning roll call. They shouted and shrieked with joy as the Americans threw protective cordons around them until the last Japanese had been killed.

Then they were formed into columns and the strange assemblage of ragged civilians and uniformed soldiers began the withdrawal to American lines, 25 miles away. Litter cases were taken to the bay on the amphibious tractors and brought back across by boat.

"God Was With Us"

"Nothing could be more satisfying to a soldier's heart than this rescue," General MacArthur said at his headquarters. "I am deeply grateful. God was certainly with us today."

In addition to the Americans, the prisoners included 329 Britons, 33 Australians, 56 Canadians, 89 Netherlanders, 22 Poles, 10 Norwegians, 15 Italians and 1 Nicaraguan. Among them were priests, nuns, ministers, government employes and former businessmen from Manila.

The internees were generally in far better condition than those rescued from Santo Tomas. Some were considerably fatter than the troops who rescued them. This was due to the superio relimate of the ba yand the fact they grew their own vegetables and lived out in the open most of the time.

However, most of them were well below their normal weight. My sister, for example, had lost 20 pounds and my brother had 30.

Rescued in Nick of Time.

It was clear that the rescue mission by Maj. Gen. Joseph Swing's men was carried out in the nick of time.

The "menus" for the last week included such things as weeds, water lily stems, hyacinth leaves, squash leaves, and browned and sour coconuts.

Then, too, there have been two executions by the Japanese among the inmates during the last six weeks and the subhuman restrictions had grown unbearable.

The internees had a strange week of "freedom" in January, when the garrison, in the middle of the night of January 7, turned over all the keys and stores to the camp committee and left without over to the air forces.

Raise American Flag

The internees raised the American flag and began preparing the camp for American troops when the Japanese returned just as mysteriously at 3 a. m. on January 13. They explained that they had been on a "special mission" which had been successfully completed.

Knowing that the American force which invaded Luzon had been along the island's southern shore on approximately that date, the prisoners believed the garrison had been summoned southward to meet the anticipated landing there.

When it failed to materialize, they were ordered to return to Los Banos.

MURDER

From Page 1

no known enemies, and this Barnes confirmed emphatically.

At the Barker home, at 3838 Cathedral ave. nw., Mrs. Barker related how her husband had been home to dinner at about 5:15 p. m. Friday, "as usual," and that he had returned to office as he did each evening to relieve his partner.

Miss Sturgis, who lives with her aged mother at 1460 Rhode Island ave. nw., close to the Barker business establishment, declared yesterday that her friend's body was "still warm" when she shoved open the trailer door to discover why he had not gone to her house that evening, "as he usually did."

With a male friend who also had ebeen expecting Barker, she came around the block and to the car parking lot where the trailer stood. The lot was dark at the time, she recalled, but street lights outlined Barker's trussed body where it lay on a couch just inside the door.

Her outcries sent her companion next door to the offices of the Greek News, 1310 14th st. nw., where John Georgiades, editor, called police.

Detectives yesterday questioned all shop owners and tenants in the block between N st. and Rhode Island ave. nw., showing particular interest in what they described as a "white man who usually loafs around here" but was not seen yesterday.

However, no "definite suspects" had been rounded up last night, Major Kelly said, although he expressed confidence "we'll break it within the next 24 hours."

The entire interior of the trailer, hauled to headquarters, has been scoured for fingerprints, but police were unwilling to say what had been disclosed.

It was conceded, howevr, that Barker, at least, knew one or both of the killers. Casbarian, police believe, died "just because he happened to be there." It is also possible, judging from the position of Barker's body on the couch, his head turned toward the door, Major Kelly said, that the intruders decided to kill both men because they were known and could be identified later.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

south of the former free city of Danzig. The Russians in this area were within 8 miles of the border of Danzig territory.

At the by-passed and encircled Vistula River town of Grudziadz, 23 miles south of Gniew, the Russians were reported by Berlin to have forced the remnants of the German garrison into the "southern fringe" of the town. Thus Grudziadz appeared to be on the verge of falling.

To the west other Soviet forces seized a number of localities betwene the severed Berlin-Danzig railway and highway southwest of Russian-held Chojnice. These included Stretzin, 16 miles southwest of Chopnice.

In East Prussia the Russians gained up to 2 miles on a 27-mile front against bitter German resistance. Among the places seized were Ecker, 3 miles north of captured Zinden and 16 miles southwest of Koenigsberg. At this point the Russians were only 7 miles south of Brandenburg, on the Frisches Haff, Baltic coastal lagoon.

They also took Schwillgarben, 4 miles southeast of Braunsberg, the last important stronghold left in the small pocket.

Simultaneously Russian troops repulsed German attacks on Samland Peninsula west of Koenigsberg. A Paris radio report that Koenigsberg's garrison had evacuated the capital through a corridor running along the southern side of the peninsula to the escape port of Pillau, 23 miles to the west, was not confirmed by either Moscow or Berlin.

The only other activity reported by Moscow was in Hungarian-annexed Slovakia along the north bank of the Danube east of Komarom (Komarno), 84 miles from Vienna. In that area the Russians again repulsed strong German tank and infantry attacks, the bulletin said.

Here the Germans sought to disrupt what they termed was a Russian preparation for a resumed offensive toward Bratislava, Slovak capital, and Vienna.

Dispatches from the Soviet capital said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army troops were across the Neisse River between besieged Cuben and Forst, 51 and 57 miles from Berlin, and the Nazi Transacean news agency said:

"Fighting on the Neisse is raging in full blaze with massive Russian forces fiercely attempting to widen their narrow bridgeheads."

Fight to Last, Hitler Asks of Battered Reich

London, Feb. 24 (A.P.).—Adolf Hitler told the old guard of the Nazi Party today that Germany had taken such a "terrible" beating that now "there is no greater terror in store for us," and he called upon every man, woman and child in the Reich to fight until the last breath, threatening shirkers with death.

Hitler's speech to his old party comrades on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the announcement of the National Socialist program, was read for him by an aide and contained hints of fear of an uprising inside Germany.

Slackers, Unbelievers Warned

Anyone who showed himself a coward, refused to join the Volkssturm (home guard) or attempted to sabotage the fanatical defense of the country would be annihilated, Hitler warned. Threats against slackers and unbelievers in the Nazi regime were sprinkled throughout the speech.

Predicting that a turning point in the war would come this year but without saying in whose favor the turn would be, the Fuehrer likened Nazi Germany's role to that of the central European nations who centuries ago held off the invasions of Huns and Turks "who threatened to turn our Continent into a desert."

"We shall be weighed in this century, and particularly in our own decade, according to whether we are steadfast enough to encounter an invasion from central Asia such as the world has seen many times before since the dawn of history," he declared.

"Jewish Bolshevist Plague"

Germany's preoccupation with fear of the Soviet invasion was shown clearly in Hitler's emphasis on the "Jewish bolshevist plague" and his references to the western Allies only as the aides of the Russians.

Assuming a martyr's role, Hitler declared he would be "happy to bear everything others have to bear to the last, as far as this is possible for a human being."

He even expressed regret that his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden had not been destroyed in a recent Allied air raid, for "whatever I can call my own is no more valuable than what belongs to my people."

See Victory for Race

Only toward the end of his long harrangue did Hitler show anything but pessimism. Then he declared, "Twtnty-five years ago I predicted the victory of our movement. Today, filled as always with belief in our nation, I predict final victory for the German race."

Again and again he repeated that "Providence" would not let the nation down when it put up a last ditch fight.

The speech, read at the Party gathering in Munich by Hermann Esser, Secretary of State in the Propaganda Ministry, was prefaced with the explanation that "consciousness of my duty and work do not allow me to leave my headquarters."

Jewish Editor Speaks at Rally In Alexandrai

Edward Grusd, editor of "The National Jewish Monthly" magazine, will address a rally at 3 p. m. today in Alexandria, for all Jews in the community on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal drive.

Presiding at the assembly in Gadsby's Tavern, 136 North Royal st., will be Maurice D. Rosenberg, Alexandria attorney and chairman of the drive for $6,500.

Grusd will discuss the plight of the Jews in Europe and the work of the Jewish Appeal funds.

The drive is sponsored by the newly organized Alexandria lodge of the B'nai B'rith, of which Rosenberg is president. He said more than $5000 has been collected to date. He is asisted on the executive committee by Marcus Cohn and Goodman Rubin, with Moses Jaffa as treasurer.

FORTS

From Page 1

tory, was the target for a large force of Twentieth Air Force Superfortresses in a daylight attack February 24, Japanese time."

The super bombers flew a 3800-mile round trip from their India bases to drop tons of bombs on the docks and harbor installations of the naval bastion which the Japanese seized from the British three years ago.

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Three Mt. Airy Men Reported As Casualties

Frederick, Md., Feb. 24 (Spl.).—Three Mount Airy soldiers have been reported casualties by the War Department. Lieut. John F. Leatherwood, son of Mrs. Lillian B. Leatherwood, succumbed to battle wounds in France on January 30, his mother has been informed. He was employed in the First National Bank of Mount Airy prior to his induction in 1942.

Pvt. Edward Hobbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford E. Hobbs, and Pvt. Willard Rimbey have been reported missing in action. Private Rimbey was last reported in Germany on February 3.

Two Front Royalites Killed

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 24.—Two more Front Royal wives were notified this week by the War Department that their husbands were killed in action overseas.

Mrs. Arlene Baggarly Hughes was notified that her husband, Staff Sergt. Edward W. Hughes, previously reported as missing, was killed in action in Luxembourg on December 24, 1944. Besides his wife, he is survived by a 5-month-old son.

Mrs. Della Lake Soules also was informed that her husband, Pfc. Charles J. Soules, was killed in action on Luzon, Philippine Islands, on January 24, 1945.

Pvt. Clifton Kearns, Jr.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24.—Pvt. Clifton Kearns, jr., who was reported missing in action, is a prisoner of war in Germany, according to information sent to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kearns of Stafford County, by the War Department. Private Kearns was an infantryman.

Pfc. Lewis R. Herring

Winchester, Va., Feb. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herring have been advised that Pfc. Lewis R. Herring, 20, the youngest of five sons in the service, has been missing in Germany since December 17.

Pvt. Philip Stotler

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Pvt. Philip Stotler has been missing in action since February 1, his wife has been advised by the War Department. He is a son of Mrs. S. L. Stotler of this county. He has three brothers in the service. A fourth brother, James, was killed in actoin in France last September.

Pvt. Raymond R. Morgan

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Pvt. Raymond R. Morgan, son of Mrs. J. V. Whisner of Great Cacapon, this county, previously reported as missing in action, was killed in action in Belgium January 10, according to word received yesterday by his mother from the War Department. He left for service from this county in May, 1943.

Capt. Alan Madden

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 24.—A priest formerly stationed at SS. Peter and Paul Monastery here and a chaplain in the Army, is missing in action in the European theater of operations, the Rev. Irenaeus Reinl reported. He is the Rev. Capt. Alan Madden, O. F. M. Cap., formerly of the diocese of Pittsburgh, who was stationed here from 1934 until 1936. Father Alan was previously a prisoner of the German government but escaped and returned to his unit. Serving with the Seventh Army in France, he has been missing the second time since December 22. He holds the Army award of the Bronze Star for bravery.

FBI Seizes Md. Boy, 14, In Train-Wreck Attempt

Baltimore, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that there had been several attempts to cause a train wreck on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio near Fairgo, Md., and that a 14-year-old Cumberland youth was being held in connection with the case.

John W. Vincent, special agent in charge of the Baltimore office of the FBI, said that investigation conducted by his agents and railroad police showed that the desire of the youth "to see a train wreck was the motivating cause back of these attempts."

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Jan. 24 (AP) (WFA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 25, compared with week ago, slaughter steers and heifers fully steady; cows uneven, medium beef cows fully steady to strong, lower classes steady to weak; bulls fully steady; truck lot strong, lower classes steady to weak; bulls fully steady; truck lot, choice, around 1060-lb. steers, 17.00, week's top; load and few truck lots good and choice, 11.25; good 950 to 1270 lbs., 14.50@16.00; medium, 13.00@14.00; few choice heifers, 15.00; bulk medium and good, 12.50@14.00, few to 14.50; single good beef cow, 14.00; medium largely 11.50@12.50; cutter and common, 8.50@11.00; canners, 6.50@8.00; good beef bulls, 14.00@14.50; load lot around 1440 lbs., at the latter price; good sausage bulls, 13.50; bulk 10.00@13.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; compare week ago, vealers fully steady; choice vealers scarse; few head 18.00 the ceiling; bulk good 120 to 250 lbs., 17.00 to mainly 18.00; common and medium, 11.00@16.50; culls around 9.00; extreme lightweights down to 6.00 and some instances as low as 5.00.

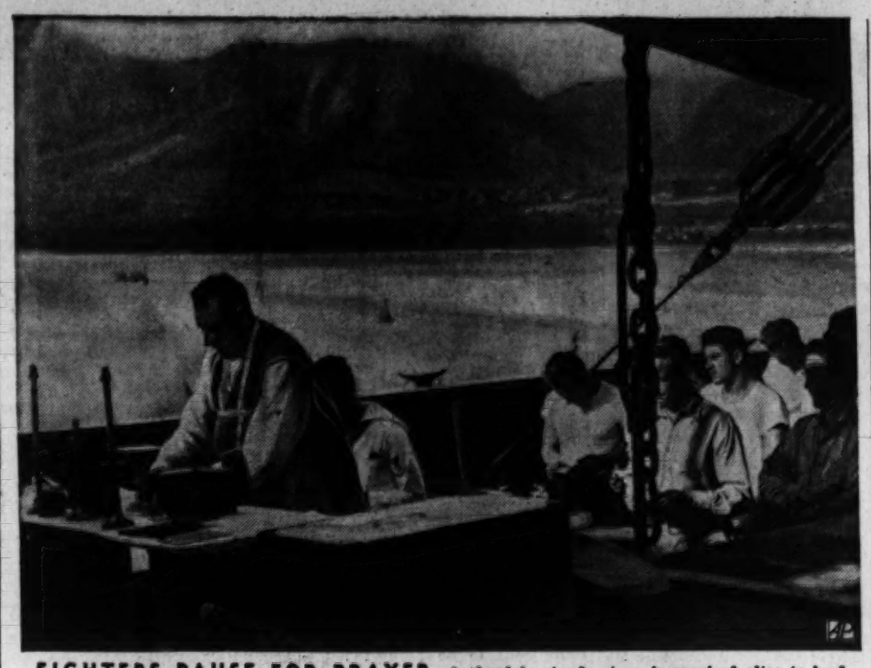
HOGS—Receipts, 200; active, steady with Friday; good and choice, 140 to 350 lbs., barrows and gilts, 15.30 the ceiling; good and choice 320 to 130 lbs., 14.25@14.50; 130 to 140 lbs., 14.75@15.00; good sows, 14.55 ceiling for this class; compared with a week ago, barrows, gilts, sows, steady.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; compared with week ago, fat wooled lambs and slaughter ewes steady; small lots, good and choice wooled lambs, averaging 80 to 90 lbs., 16.50 to mainly 17.00; common and medium, 14.50@15.00; culls around 9.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes, 6.00; bulk common to good, 3.00@5.50.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Feb. 24 (AP).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 700; calves none; compared Friday last week, demand generally broad throughout but particularly urgent late; all classes and grades worked higher, choice steers 25 up, medium and good grades 50 higher; cows showed similar advance, in instances 50 on common and medium grades; bulls, 50 to 75 higher; vealers strong, largely fed steer and yearling run; top steers, 17.25, next highest price 17.50; moderate supply choice, 16.50@17.00; best heifer yearlings, 16.50; bulk medium to low choice fed steers and yearlings, 14.25@16.25, with comparable fed heifers mainly 13.25@15.75; cutter cows closed at 9.00 down although cutters and common beef cows mixed made 9.25, very few canners below 7.50; bulk beef cows, 10.00@13.00; few beef cows above 14.50 although up to 15.00 paid; heavy sausage bulls again reached 13.50 and weighty beef bulls 14.00; vealers, 15.50 down; stockers and feeders strong to 25 higher, mostly 11.50@13.00, with fleshy feeders to 13.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 300; total 2300; compared Friday last week, large part of last week's decline on slaughter lambs reinstated, market 25 to 40 higher in current week with older classes scarce and fully steady; medium and good lambs ranged 15.00@16.25; common to medium, 63 to 65 lb. weights, 14.00@14.25; several packages good yearling wethers, 14.50, with comparable yearling ewes 13.50, and 2-year-old wethers, 12.50; however, yearlings in load lots absent; few good and choice native ewes to shippers, 9.25@9.50; bulk mixed grades to packers, 8.75@ 9.00.



FIGHTERS PAUSE FOR PRAYER—A chaplain stands at an improvised altar to lead a group of U. S. Coast Guardsmen in prayer aboard a ship in the Pacific.

2-Day Walkout Of 10,000 Ends At Cumberland

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 24 (AP).—Operations at the Celanese Corporation of America's Cumberland plant were resumed today with the return of about half of the estimated 10,000 workers who walked out Thursday in protest against the discharge of a union committeeman, plant officials reported.

The decision to return was made at a meeting of spinning and filtrating department workers called last night by President William Meagher of Local 1874, Textile Workers of America (CIO).

Company officials said, however, that it would take at least a full week before production would return to normal.

Plant Manager Fred T. Small said that although less than half the usual number of workers reported for the 11 p. m. shift, the situation was "satisfactory" because it permitted plant operations "to start up in an organized manner."

Small said "about 9000 times 24" man-hours were lost because of the stoppage.

He said he expected that by Monday the number of employes reporting for work would be "about normal."

The end of the walkout was announced last night by Union President Meagher, who said that no action was taken regarding the discharge of a union committeeman which precipitated the walkout.

Small said later the differences would be handled in accordance with contract provisions.

Mrs. Gilmer Rites Today; Virginia Political Leader

Pulaski, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Funeral services for Mrs. Howard C. Gilmer, sr., long prominent in the educational and political life of Virginia, will be held at the Pulaski Baptist Church at 2 p. m. Sunday. Mrs. Gilmer, who was born August 15, 1883, died at her home here last night.

She had been a member of the State Democratic Committee for many years and recently was named to the board of the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Gilmer had been a trustee of Bluefield College, a trustee of the Virginia Baptist Hospital at Lynchburg, a former member of the Virginia Commission of the Blind and one-time president of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union of Virginia.

Mrs. Gilmer's husband, a widely-known attorney, died last June. Surviving are a son, Howard C. Gilmer, jr., assistant U. S. district attorney, of Roanoke; a daughter, Mrs. John Edward Sadler, Richmond, and a brother, J. P. Saul, Salem.

S. G. Wallace Dies In Fredericksburg

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (AP). Samuel Gordon Wallace, 84, member of a prominent Virginia family, died here late yestetrday. Mr. Wallace was senior partner of the wholesale dry goods firm of Baker & Wallace, which was dissolved in 1928. He had bene vice president of the National Bank for many years. He was senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church for more than 50 years.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. John Henry Miller Pyre, of Washington; a sister, Mrs. R. H. L. Chichester, and a brother, John G. Wallace, both of Fredericksburg.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church Monday at 2 p. m.

Frederick Rites Set For Airliner Victim

Frederick, Md., Feb. 24 (Spl.)—Lieut. H. Fahrney Young, USN, who was killed in the crash of a New York-Los Angeles airliner in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia early Friday morning, was a native of Frederick. Lieutenant Young, who enlisted in Naval aviation on February 27, 1920, had been residing with his wife and two children in San Diego since the outbreak of the war and was flying back to California after visiting relatives here when he lost his life.

Lieutenant Young was sent east three weeks ago by the Navy to inspect special schools in the south. He was a son of the late Harry D. and Florence V. Young, this city, and was 45 years of age. His widow is the former Miss Edna Weant Yound of Detour, Md. Funeral services will be conducted here at a time to be announced.

Gov. Darden Clarifies Stand On Limited Convention Plan

Culpeper, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Governor Darden, in an address here last night before two American Legion posts, said "I wish to reiterate the statement made at Staunton a few days ago which, unfortunately, appears to have been misunderstood in certain quarters. It was to the effect that I regard the people as paramount and consequently able to convene whatever type of convention they choose, be it limited or unlimited."

The Governor, urging adoption of the constitutional convention referendum, said:

"I have never doubted the authority of the General Assembly to submit to the people, for their determination, the question of a limited convention, although I have never thought the assembly itself legally competent to limit the operation of a constitutional convention.

"The assembly, entertaining the view that Virginians in the armed services should be permitted to vote, and at the same time believing the moment not propitious for a general revision of the basic law of the Commonwealth, decided to propose, for the consideration of the voters, the suggestion that a convention be assembled for the sole purpose of making provision for those in the fighting forces. This is being done."

Discussing the question of "policy" involved in the convention referendum, Governor Darden said:

"I do not agree with those who assert that a limited convention is a bad policy. However, if enough of our citizens entertain such a view, the constitution can be amended so as to prevent the imposition of any restrictions in the future. Such action would, it appears to me, be much better than to deprive those in the services the right to vote, in order to register displeasure as to the present method of procedure. I do not regard the plan now being followed as unfair, and it has not been my intention to justify it as a war measure . . . the Supreme Court and the attorney general have approved the present course and I expect to adhere to it and advocate it to the best of my ability."

AFL Head Hits Bill Outlawing 'Closed Shops'

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24 (AP).—President Robert J. Buxbaum of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor provided the first labor opposition today against a Maryland House of Delegates bill aimed at outlawing closed-shop agreements, which exclude nonunion members from employment.

Buxbaum denounced the measure, saying it would "promote communism" and said that it would turn Maryland's conservative labor leaders into "radicals."

The bill, introduced by Delegate Evans (D., Queen Annes), would invalidate closed-shop agreements through a constitutional amendment—subject to approval by the people at a referendum.

Evans said its primary intent was to enable employers to hire returned war veterans without their having to join a union.

He said some veterans wouldn't be able to raise the "$50 to $75 needed" to join some unions and thus would be barred from employment in closed shops.

63 Naval Trainees Leave Va. College

Hampden Sydney, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Exercises marking the close of the winter term were held here today as 88 naval trainees were presented certificates before leaving for other stations.

Lieut. Comdr. Mode L. Stone, USN, delivered the commencement address. He challenged the prospective midshipmen to develop ability to learn easily, the desire to learn continuously and the will to learn accurately.

Lieut. George F. Howe, commanding officer of the local unit, and Edwar G. Gammon, president of Hampden Sydney, paid tributes to the departing men for their fine spirit and work.

Following a week's vacation, naval and civilian students will report back to the campus to resume studies March 5.

Joyce Reynolds Quits Films to Join Husband

Hollywood, Feb. 24 (AP).—Joyce Reynolds, 20-year-old actress who reached stardom in the recent "Janie," yesterday walked out on her film career.

Miss Reynolds signed an agreement canceling her contract with Warner Brothers and leaving her free to join her husband, Lieut. Robert Lewis, Marine fighter pilot, at Quantico, Va. They were married last month.

Blast Not His Fault, Worker Is Assured

Winchester, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.)—Hugh Peterson, local Negro, who helped unload coal into the basement of a restaurant which was partially wrecked by a furnace explosion last Saturday, presented himself at the city police station yesterday after having been missing for six days.

The man who fled frightened after the blast had to be assured that the coal which he unloaded had not been the cause of the explosion.

Confessed Slayer, Year in Asylum, Adjudged Sane

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.).—Vernon M. Williamson, 35, of Spotsylvania County, who was indicted in November, 1943, on a charge of murder in the shooting of Olen H. House, 23-year-old sailor from Atlanta, Ga., has been declared sane by authorities of Marion State Hospital where he has been a patient more than a year.

Williamson, a former employe of the Sylvania Industrial Corp. here, admitted shooting House to death when the latter, he declared, tried to force his way into the store-dance hall operated by Williamson at Snell on October 9, 1943. House was stationed at the Naval Gunnery School in Washington at the time.

Williamson was indicted and his trial was set for November 18. He failed to appear for trial, but two days later surrendered after police had conducted a wide search for him. He was committed to Western State Hospital, Staunton, by Judge Leon M. Bazile and several months later psychiatrists at the institution declared him insane at the time he was committed. He was then transferred to Marion Hospital for the criminally insane.

Judge Bazile is expected to take action in the case next week.

Blast Kills Widow, Injures 2 Daughters

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—The widowed mother of three soldier sons was killed and her two young daughters were injured, one seriously, in an explosion which destroyed their small frame home near Clendenin early today.

Mrs. Ella Lawhorn, 55, was killed outright by the blast, which neighbors described as "terrific."

Marie Lawhorn, 13, the most seriously hurt, and Rebecca, 15, were brought to a Charleston hospital. Flames which followed the explosion devoured the small structure.

Potato Ceiling Prices Unchanged by OPA

By the Associated Press

The OPA said yesterday that f. o. b. shipping point ceiling prices for white potatoes during July, August and September will be the same as those established for these months last year.

The agency said, however, that "disaster" allowances authorized in 1944 because of adverse weather will not be included in this year's price schedule.

Advance announcement of the ceilings is being made, OPA said, to enable growers to make their plans on the basis of this information.

GOP Supports Green For Assembly Vacancy

Oakland, Md., Feb. 24 (AP).—Arthur S. Green, Swanton, has been recommended to Governor O'Conor by the Republican Central Committee for appointment as a delegate to the General Assembly from Garrett County to replace Otho S. Fike, who died recently.

Green, president of the Garrett County School Bus Drivers Association, was a delegate in the State legislature in 1927 and 1929 and served as secretary to former State Senator Clifford Friend in 1937 and 1939.

Rites Set Today For Barksdale, FHA Director

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Charles Craddock Barksdale, State director of the Federal Housing Administration and for many years prominent in Virginia banking circles, died at his home here yesterday afternoon after a short illness.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church here at 1 p. m., Sunday, with interment at Hollywood Cemetery.

He was born in Halifax, son of the late Judge and Mrs. William R. Barksdale. He attended the local schools and Richmond College, where he was graduated.

He was the first bank examiner for the State of Virginia and from that post accepted the presidency of the Union Bank and Trust Company. After leaving Fork Union he was associated for some time with the Morris Plan Bank of Virginia, and then became the assistant director of the FHA in Virginia shortly after the organization of that agency in this State. A few months later he was appointed State director, a position which he had held for the past ten years.

He was former president of the State Bank Association of Virginia. He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Avis Grant Walker. Other survivors include three brothers, Dr. E. Barksdale, of Lynchburg; Judge A. D. Barksdale, also of Lynchburg, and John C. Barksdale, of Chicago, and four sisters, Mrs. Edward Craddock, of Cluster Springs; Mrs. Tucker Watkins, of Halifax; Mrs. John Martin, of Halifax, and Miss Mary Barksdale, of Halifax.

Marion S. Loy

Winchester, Va., Feb. 24.—Funeral services will be held at the United Brethren Church in Pleasant Valley Sunday afternoon for Marion S. Loy, 61, retired contractor and builder, who died yesterday. He was a native of this county and a member of the Congregational Christian Church of Winchester. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a sister.

Mrs. Alice G. Carter

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24.—Funeral services will be held at Greenlawn Cemetery, near Bowling Green, Sunday at 2 p. m., for Mrs. Alice Gray Carter, lifelong resident of Caroline County, who died from injuries received in an automobile accident February 15. Surviving are a son, Mellville D. Carter, jr., her father, W. B. Carter; a brother, Walbert Carter, and a sister, Mrs. Pearl Ilgenfritz, the latter of Baltimore.

Joseph H. Bruce

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24.—Final rites will be held Sunday for Joseph H. Bruce, Caroline County farmer, who died yesterday at his home near Bowling Green. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Joseph E. Higgs

Charles Town, W. Va., Feb. 24.—Services will be held in Fairmont, W. Va., tomorrow afternoon, with interment there, for Joseph E. Higgs, 85, manager of a bakery here, who died at the home of a daughter, Mrs. S. B. Gregory, here Wednesday.

2 Soldiers Hunted In Newton Slaying

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.). — Military authorities at Camp Lee, Va., have notified Fredericksburg police that they are pressing a hunt for two soldiers who are wanted for questioning in the bludgeon slaying of Charles Wesley Newton, 54, of Stafford County.

Newton was last seen the night of December 9, 1944, a few hours after he left his home to come to work at the Sylvania Industrial Corp. plant here. His body was found December 14 covered with brush about 100 yards off Route 1, 17 miles from here in Caroline County.

Several weeks later two Fredericksburg women told police they saw Newton leave a restaurant with two soldiers who said they were from Camp Lee. The women gave descriptions of the soldiers and with this information Camp Lee authorities are checking on all men who were away from the post on pass at that time.

New Pastor Appointed In Jefferson Parish

Frederick, Md., Feb. 24 (Spl.)—Rev. Morris Zumbrun, a recent graduate of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, will assume the pastorate of Jefferson Lutheran Parish, comprising congregations at Jefferson, Mt. Zion and Feagaville on March 1, it was announced today. He succeeds Rev. George Seiler, who recently resigned to accept a pastorate at Lineboro, Carroll County. Rev. Mr. Zumbrun is a resident of Manchester, Md.

150 Patients Brought To Wilson Hospital

Waynesboro, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.). Approximately 150 patients were brought to the Woodrow Wilson General Hospital by special hospital train at 6 a. m. yesterday, Lieut. Col. Cliff K. Titus, public relations officer, announced.

All patients came from the European theater of operations by boat, and approximately 100 of them are litter patients, Lieutenant Colonel Titus added.

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22 Md. Men, 36 Virginians Are Wounded

The War Department yesterday released the names of 22 Marylander men wounded in action. The men were:

Sergt. Alvery G. Banzoff, husband of Mrs. Virginia L. Banzoff, Williamsport; Pfc. Frank J. Baran, son of Mrs. Mary M. Baran, Baltimore; Pfc. John T. Baxter, jr., son of Mrs. Alice V. Baxter, Baltimore; T/5 Ralph F. Boos, son of Mrs. Anna E. Boos, Baltimore; Pfc. Robert W. Bowser, son of Mrs. Vernie Bowser, Selbysport; Pfc. Douglas G. Brace, son of Mrs. Martha S. Brace, Silver Spring; Pvt. Edward H. Brown, husband of Mrs. Nellie L. Brown, Inverness; Pfc. Philip F. Brunner, jr., husband of Mrs. Mildred M. Brunner, Baltimore.

Also Pvt. Anthony V. Cascio, son of Mrs. Mary Cascio, Baltimore; Pfc. Albert J. Claridge, brother of Mrs. Elsie Mary, Daelle, Baltimore; Pfc. Raymond R. Crews, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Crews, Baltimore.

Also Sergt. William L. Ensor, brother of George W. Ensor, jr., Baltimore; Pfc. Howard B. Green, son of Harry H. Green, Mount Savage; S/Sgt. Albert L. Hudgins, husband of Mrs. Ruth E. Hudgins, Cumberland; S/Sgt. Charles Johnson, son of Fields Johnson, Baltimore; Pvt. Harry W. Lewis, husband of Mrs. Anna D. Lewis, Chestertown.

Also Pfc. Marvin G. Liller, jr., son of Marvin G. Liller, Cumberland; Pfc. Linwood V. McKoy, husband of Mrs. Christine A. McKoy, Baltimore; Pfc. Edward J. Muller, son of Mrs. Mary Muller, Baltimore; Pfc. Laymond C. Redding, husband of Mrs. Frances L. Redding, Takoma Park; Pvt. Albert G. Reich, husband of Mrs. Joyce W. Reich, Dundalk; Sergt. John C. Walsrum, husband of Mrs. Eleanor C. Walsrum, Baltimore.

36 Virginians Wounded

The names of 36 Virginians wounded in action in the European theater were released by the War Department yesterday. The men

Pfc. Albert C. Anderson, husband of Mrs. Lillian V. Anderson, Glen Allen; Pfc. John T. Austin, son of Mrs. Annie E. Austin, Austinville; Pfc. Frank L. Barrow, jr., son of Mrs. Annie A. Barrow, Axton; Pvt. Charles C. Beck, son of Mrs. Ruth J. Beck, Union Level; Pvt. James D. Bradley, husband of Mrs. Edna M. Bradley, Raphine; Corpl. Walter M. Breeden, son of Mrs. Maggie Breeden, Roanoke; Sergt. Thomas B. Brewster, son of Mrs. Ethel A. Brewster, Ridgeway; Pvt. Charles W. Brooks, son of Mrs. Mary Brooks, Norfolk; Pvt. Guy H. Bryant, husband of Mrs. Gladys I. Bryant, Sandy Level; Pfc. Charles F. Campbell, son of Mrs. Anna Campbell, Alexandria.

Also Corpl. Orville Christensen, husband of Mrs. Naomi M. Christensen, Alexander Park; Pfc. Fred W. Cress, son of Mrs. Betty Cress, Chilhowie; Pfc. Lester J. Croson, son of Mrs. Lillie M. Croron, Herndon; Pvt. Robie C. Dye, husband of Mrs. Aubrey V. Dye, Raven; Sergt. Joe E. Evans, son of Mrs. Rose B. Evans, Nathlie; Pfc. Robert G. Fischer, grandson of Mrs. Abbie Martin, Norton; Pfc. W. Fitzgerald, son of Mrs. Ettie Fitzgerald, Montebello; 1/Lieut. Elmer R. Givens, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Givens, Richmond; Pvt. Lee R. Glass, husband of Mrs. Eva D. Glass, Halifax; Sergt. James H. Godsey, son of Mrs. Mary B. Godsey, Madison Heights; Pfc. Claude P. Gyrnill, husband of Mrs. Virginia E. Graybill, Portsmouth; S/Sergt. George E. Hancock, son of Mrs. Lula M. Hancock, Carnot; Pfc. James R. Harding, son of Mrs. Rosa M. Harding, Batesville.

Also Pvt. Donald J. Hephner, husband of Mrs. Winifred G. Hephner, Arlington; Pfc. Harry L. Johnson, husband of Mrs. Mollie Johnson, Tuckahoe Hill; Pfc. Grayson W. Lambert, son of Everett Lee Lambert, Waynesboro; Pfc. Harry H. McCulley, son of Mrs. Effie McCulley, Glen Wilton; S/Sergt. Ira Mullins, husband of Mrs. Ina C. Mullins, Wise; Pfc. Howard R. Myers, son of Mrs. Pearl L. Myers, Richmond; Pvt. Luther M. Neville, son of Mrs. Lucy H. Neville, Richmond; Sergt. Aaron D. Ramey, husband of Mrs. Ruth Ramey, Norton; Sergt. Willis O. Ransome, son of Mrs. Lottie M. Ransome, Buchanan; Pvt. Eddie T. Redd, son of Mrs. Rebecca L. Redd, Chatham; S/Sergt. Reginald E. Schroeder, husband of Mrs. Mary J. Schroeder, Norfolk; Pvt. Lon R. Spruill, husband of Jessy P. Spruill, Norfolk; Pvt. James R. Storey, son of Will B. Storey, Portsmouth.

U. of Va. to Offer New Graduate Courses in Law

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.).—President John Lloyd Newcomb, of the University of Virginia, today announced that the Department of Law plans to offer courses leading to the graduate degree of master of laws and doctor of juridical science beginning with the next fall term in October 1945.

Candidates for the master of laws degree must be holders of the undergraduate bachelor degree, must remain in residence at least two terms, attaining a higher grade than that required for the undergraduate degree, must submit a thesis on an approved subject and take a comprehensive oral examination.

The degree of doctor of juridical science will be awarded to exceptional students who have given evidence of an ability to pursue research work of high character, and who shall present an acceptable dissertation and return for a comprehensive oral examination. Residence requirements for this S. J. D. degree will be one scholastic year.

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Miss Page Insists Thomas Jefferson Born at 'Tufton'

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Miss Elizabeth Page of Manchester, Vt., in a letter to Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, historian for the Virginia State Conservation Commission, states her reasons for believing Thomas Jefferson was born at "Tufton" instead of at "Shadwell" on the other side of the Rivanna River.

The view expressed by Miss Page, author of "Tree of Liberty," a novel based on Jefferson's life, was brought to the attention of the State Conservation Commission at a recent meeting here. At that time a delegation from Albemarle County sought the aid of the commission in establishing a national shrine to Jefferson at "Shadwell."

Dr. Eckenrode was requested to issue invitations to authorities on Jefferson to meet at Monticello April 13, Jefferson's birthday, to discuss the question of the exact site of the third President's birthplace.

Miss Page wrote that "it was not Edgehill (originally a grant of 2400 acres lying between Shadwell and Belmont. Thomas Mann Randolph, who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, lived at Edgehill) which I believe was the original Shadwell house. It is the stone section of Tufton, mentioned on page 70 of 'Jefferson's Albemarle,' as having been added by Jefferson's grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph."

Customer Shoots Baltimore Clothier

Baltimore, Feb. 24 (AP).—Samuel Tatelbaum, proprietor of a second-hand store, was shot just below the heart last night by one of three Negroes who entered his store and asked the price of overcoats, police reported today.

One of the Negroes shot Tatelbaum when he turned his back to wrap up a coat, the storekeeper's wife told police, and the three men then ran from the store. Tatelbaum is expected to recover.

Jeffersons Win Debate At Massanutten Academy

Woodstock, Va., Feb. 24.—In the fortieth annual contest between the Jefferson and Poe Literary Societies of Massanutten Military Academy, the Jeffersons won in favor of compulsory military training. John Charles MacRides of Stamford, Conn., won the medal as best all-around debater and Malcolm M. Rosenberg of Roanoke, Va., won honorable mention.

GARDENS

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2 Die, 7 Hurt As Coast Guard Plane Crashes

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Two Coast Guardsmen were killed, one was seriously injured and six others were less seriously hurt when a Coast Guard plane crashed into the Pasquotank River just off the Coast Guard station at Elizabeth City, N. C., Saturday afternoon.

The injured man, Harry J. Robol, aviation machinist's mate first class, of Portsmouth, was listed at the Naval Operating Base Hospital today as on the "critical list."

Names of those killed were released by the Fifth Naval District here today after their next of kin had been notified. They were: Ensigns Walter D. Huston, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and James A. Wood, aviation machinist's mate first class, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Robol is the husband of Mrs. Lucy H. Robol, RFD 1, Portsmouth. He was reported today to have improved somewhat.

Names of the six crewmen who were only slightly injured will not be announced by the Navy, it was said.

H. T. Pancoast Heads Loudoun Dairymen

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 24 (Spl.).—Harry T. Pancoast, of Purcellville, was elected president of the Loudoun County Dairy Herd Improvement Association at the twenty-first annual meeting held in the Leesburg School auditorium yesterday. J. F. Potts, of Purcellville, was elected vice president, and J. R. Lintner, of Leesburg, secretary.

The directors for the four dairy herd improvement groups in the county were elected as follows: Group 1, H. T. Pancoast, G. F. Carrico and F. W. McComb; Group 2, G. S. Myers, J. S. Blackwell, jr., and John W. Clemens; Group 3, W. H. Cockerill, Samuel Brown and Edward C. Norman; Group 4, Shirley Fenton, J. F. Potts and W. Curtis Cole.

GARDENS

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Scarlet Fever Tops Fairfax Contagion List

The Fairfax health department had 126 cases of communicable diseases last month, Dr. Nelson Podolnick, health director, announced yesterday.

Scarlet fever, with most of the 40 cases reported at the Episcopal High School, were highest on the list, and septic sore threat came second with 38 cases. Last month was the first time in more than a year and a half that no positive cases of rabies were reported.

The sanitation division inspected 47 food establishments and reported 31 improvements. Thirty-seven school children were given treatment against diphtheria, 31 against whooping cough, and 15 against smallpox at the immunization clinic, it was also announced.

Sanitation Improves

A county ordinance adopted in 1943 by the supervisors was believed to be responsible for improved sanitary conditions found at 15 trailer camps in Fairfax, said Harold D. Baker, county sanitation officer, after making an inspection tour.

Camps, which were the principal offenders, have closed since the ordinance was enacted. The ordinance also imposed an annual license fee on all such establishments.

Zoning Appeal Tomorrow

Six applications for exceptions to the zoning ordinance will be considered by the Fairfax Board of Zoning Appeals at a meeting tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Application to reopen a gas station at Moore's subdivision on the south side of the Lee Highway, one mile west of Fairfax, has been filed by James M. Payne.

Permission to operate a combined retail and wholesale poultry processing plant at Fairfax Heights subdivision, west of Fairfax, has been requested by B. Alton Poole.

W. R. Gray has filed an application to convert a storage building into an apartment dwelling, located at Gray's subdivision, Oakton.

Bernard J. Roach has asked permission to erect a front and rear porch on the Glen Alden subdivision, south side of Lee Highway, with less setback than required by the ordinance.

Application for renewal of a permit to operate a poultry house on the south side of State Road No. 613, at Lincolnia, has been filed by M. A. Rust.

Permission to erect a garage at Tremont Gardens, Falls Church district, with less setback than the ordinance requires, has been asked by Lloyd M. Newman.

Grant Boosts 1937 Plan for Auditorium

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission urged Congress yesterday to carry out a 1937 special commission's recommendation for erection of a huge auditorium in the Municipal Center area, instead of creating another commission to plan a similar project.

Formally reporting on a bill introduced by Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D., Calif.), calling for appointment of a new commission to build a 10 million dollar auditorium here as a war memorila, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 3d, chairman of NCPPC, told the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee it is needless to go over the same ground covered by the 1937 commission.

The 1937 commission recommended an auditorium with a seating capacity of 40,000 on a site bounded by 3d st., John Marshall pl. and Constitution ave. nw. known as "reservation 10," which the District purchased for $1,700,000 as part of the Muncipal center area. The plan contemplated the gift of this site to the Federal Government as the District's contribution toward the auditorium which would be financed with Federal funds.

Edward P. Terry, secretary of the commission recently created by Congress to develop plans for the District's proposed national memorial stadium, notified General Grant that an auditorium would be considered by the commission as a part of the stadium project.

Group Formed At Catholic U. To Aid Veteran

Catholic University veterans have formed a society to give mutual aid to students at the school who have served in any of the Allied armed forces, Charles Wilding, former engineer and secretary of the new organization, announced yesterday.

Young men and women used to service life find it hard to adjust to the routine of college studies, Wilding said, and need to help each other settle down. He said also that the organization would help student veterans to understand their rights as veterans.

Gill Helring, who served in England with the Airborne Engineers, has been named president of the new organization. Other charter members are Robert S. Friedman, Daniel P. Keenan, James T. Ryan, Edward D. Stokes and Katherine C. Turner.

Dondero Talks on 'Abe'

George A. Dondero (R., Mich.) will speak on "Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln" before a meeting of the Wheel of Progress at 8 p. m. tomorrow in the Washington Hotel, 15th and F sts. nw.

Izaak Walton Unit To Hold 1945 Meeting March 1

The Washington Chapter of the Izaak Walton League last night announced its annual buffalo dinner meeting March 1 at the Willard Hotel at which it plans to launch a fight for revision or cancellation of the proposed army Potomac dam project.

Dr. William Holton, American University professor and a director of the league, will discuss effects of the project in a speech on "The Dam Conspiracy."

Other speakers will include Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, III, chairman of the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission; aircraft manufacturer Glenn Martin, who is president of the League of Maryland Sportsmen, and Director Ira Gabrielson of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Representative Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), will act as toastmaster and other congressional guests will join in the dinner, the league said.

USO to Start Program for Plant Women

A new program of activities will begin this week at the United Service Organizations Club for women war production workers at 211 King st., Alexandria, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Helen C. Davis, chairman of the planning committee.

Mrs. Gower James tomorrow evening will conduct a counseling session for women on planning spring wardrobes, remodeling old clothes and making new ones. Classes in modern dancing will begin Tuesday night with Mrs. Mary Cabell Callaway, Alexandria dancing instructor in charge. A small fee will be charged for the series featuring beginners classes at 7:30 and advanced groups at 8:30.

Square dancing directed by Mrs. William Newman is planned on Wednesday nights with no fee for instruction. Thursday and Saturday nights will be devoted to shop parties of groups from the United States Naval Torpedo Station which can be arranged with the club director, Miss Arelisle Quimby.

On Friday nights the second floor of the club will be reserved for teen-age parties employed at the torpedo station, youthful employes of Government agencies and their friends by invitation. Also on Fridays at 7:30, classes will be conducted in arts and crafts on the third floor by Mrs. E. J. Withers.

The planning committee is now working on details for Sunday evening programs which are to be announced later. Other activities are to be added from time to time to the weekly schedule.

Wastepaper Salvage Rises; Fats, Tin Off

District collection totals of waste paper, fats and tin cans for January were released yesterday by the D. C. Salvage Committee.

More than 13 million pounds of waste paper were collected, representing an increase of 117,000 pounds over last year's average monthly totals. But salvage officials stressed the need for continued growing waste paper collections to meet mounting war needs.

Household fats and greases netted 95,176 pounds last month, showing a decrease of 6000 pounds, compared with last year. Fats are needed to help make ammunition for our servicemen, officials reminded.

The 74,300 pounds of tin cans garnered last month make a poor showing compared to the average 1944 collection of 137,000 pounds, officials said. And in 1943, they recalled, tin can collections sometimes went as high as 350,000 pounds per month.

Meanwhile, five more Boy Scout troops and packs have signed up to take part in waste paper collection drives. This makes a total of 126 local troops actively engaged in paper pick-ups.

The new troops and packs and their leaders are: Pack 57, William Kellerman; Pack 246, G. P. Nutwell; Troop 65, E. M. Trowbridge; Troop 74, Albert Grundy; and Troop 95, John Lawyer.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Royal Air Force dance band, 7:30 p. m.; U. S. Navy School of Music dance band, 8 p. m.; folk dances, 9:30 p. m.

USO, 8th and I sts. nw., open house, tea-dance, buffet supper, 3 to 7 p. m.; Purim party for Navy personnel, 6th and I sts., 5 p. m.

USO, 1529 16th st. nw., swimming, 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., coffee hour, 10 a. m.; buffet supper, 6 p. m.; Russian class, 7 p. m.; special program, 8 p. m.

Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., tea-dance, 5 to 8 p. m.

USO, 801 Market space nw., sacred recordings, 11 a. m.; sightseeing tour, 2 p. m.; hymn sing, 6 p. m.; musical, 6:30 p. m.; buffet supper, free, 6:30 p. m.; informal social hour, 8 to 11 p. m.

USO, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., Java Club, 9:15 a. m.; sightseeing, 10:30 a. m.; radio symphony hour, 2 to 6 p. m.; recorded musicale, 3 to 4 p. m.; tea-dance, 3:30 p. m.; musical echoes, 6 to 7 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; shoeboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; social hour, quiz, dance, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

Music Canteen, 1330 G st. nw., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Luncheons, Meetings, Other Entertainment

Potomac Hostel News, Eleanor Shrove, Dunn Loring, Va., luncheon hike, reservations necessary; call Executive 3500.

Oregon State Society of Washington, D. C., 1832 16th st. nw., reception in honor of the congressional delegation from Oregon, 5 p. m.

Fleet Reserve Association, meeting, 9 a. m to 5 p. m.

Bessarabian Federation of American Jews, Inc., 16th and Q sts. nw., concert and rally; Moishe Oisher addresses by Congressman Samuel Weiss, I. Stiefel, Sol Serwits and a Soviet Embassy representative, 8 p. m.

Exhibits

Modern Cuban painters, Smithsonian Institution, Constitution ave. and 10th st. nw., 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Drypoints by Gene Kloss, Taos, N. Mex., Smithsonian Institution Building on the Mall, Jefferson drive between 9th and 10th sts. nw., 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

How the Yanks Returned to Corregidor

Associated Press Wirephoto from Signal Corps

FROM THE SKIES—Men of the 503d Paratroop Regiment landing on Gibraltar-like Corregidor in Manila Harbor, at the beginning of the battle which rewon the island from the Japanese

British Escort Left Convoy, 2d Man Says

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—The Navy Department today removed its censorship from a statement given the Associated Press by an officer that a Murmansk-bound convoy was instructed by its escort to scatter because the German battleship Tirpitz and 23 other war ships were approaching.

The British admiralty earlier today had described as "entirely without foundation" the statement this week of Merchant Marine Seaman Walter Sankiewicz of Baltimore, recently repatriated from Germany, that British escort ships had once abandoned a Murmansk-bound convoy to engage German warships with the result that 34 Allied merchant vessels were sunk by torpedo planes and submarines.

When the admiralty's denial was published today, the Navy Department was asked to permit publication of a paragraph previously deleted by Navy censors from a story obtained from Lieut. (j. g.) Charles M. Ulrich, USNR., of Pitman, N. J., the Navy thereupon said it had no objection to publication.

Navy Man Confirms Statement

Interviewed at Norfolk in July, 1943, Ulrich said he had been in command of a Navy gun crew aboard a merchant ship bound for Murmansk in convoy with 39 other ships a year before, that on the sixth day out of Iceland and for five days thereaftter the convoy was attacked repeatedly by Nazi torpedo planes and dive bombers, that several ships were sunk, and that:

"At the end of the fifth day our escort radioed us to scatter because the Tirpitz and 23 other war ships were heading for our convoy."

(This was the paragraph which was deleted by Navy censors when the story was submitted for review.)

After the convoy dispersed, Ulrich said, his ship "tried to sneak around Franz Josef Land and Novya Zembla but an ice floe blocked us and we sailed southwest of the floe.

"We heard radio messages from nearby ships that they were being sunk.

Nazi Planes Attack

A squadron of seven Junkers 88s with gold-tipped wings found our ships and attacked.

"We put up a fire. They dropped bombs all around us, blew part of our stern off and opened our plates. We counted 21 bombs. The ship was set afire. We abandoned ship in two lifeboats."

Ten days later the boats reached Novya Zembla, 400 miles from the scene of the attack, Ulrich reported, adding there were 23 men in each boat and that two men froze to death.

The Americans remained in a hospital for five weeks and then returned to the United States, where Ulrich received the Silver Star and his gunners received letters of commendation for their conduct under fire.

Co-op Federation Will Hear Taft, Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be among speakers at the Potomac Cooperative Federation's meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Interior Department, 19th and C sts. nw.

Others include Charles P. Taft, State Department, and Dr. Frank Munk, Czechoslovakia, training director for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association. Representative Jerry Voorhis (D., Calif.) will preside.

The federation, is a coordinating agency established by consumer cooperatives in the District, Maryland and Virginia.

Funds Are Asked For Buildings at St. Elizabeths

Requests for funds to permit replacement of seven temporary buildings erected in the first World War and to replace laundry and storeroom facilities at St. Elizabeth's Hospital have been placed before the Federal Bureau of the Budget, Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent, said yesterday.

Construction of a 500-patient building has been asked to replace the temporary buildings, and construction of a separate building requested to replace old laundry and storeroom facilities.

Greenbelt Co-op Dividend Raised to 2%

Greenbelt Consumers Services members will receive a patronage return of 2 per cent of their 1944 purchases in the local cooperative stores instead of 1.4 per cent previously set, the board of directors said yesterday.

The directors voted the dividend increase Friday night under a plan adopted this year, aimed at returning the entire $14,078 net profit to the members.

In previous years the patronage dividend has been based on total sales. Failure of many customers to claim their share has resulted in a large taxable surplus.

Recent court decisions have granted cooperatives the right to return their entire net profits to members claiming them by means of cash register receipts accumulated during the year.

Twelve candidates have been nominated for five posts on the board of directors which will be filled at the annual meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the Municipal Auditorium: Herman Ramras, Maj. Adelbert H. Long, Lieut. (j. g.) Dayton Hull, Thomas Ritchie, Allan A. Bryan, Frederick McCarthy, Sherrod East, Town Councilman Paul Dunbar, Frank E. Watson, Frank H. Riley, Edward C. Kaighn and Mrs. Charles East.

Bryan is the only man seeking reelection. Dunbar previously held a board post. An "unofficial" group of members have announced their support of Ritchie, Ramras, Lieutenant Hull and Major Long, after submitting a questionnaire to all prospective candidates. Other members have challenged the group's circulation of the questionnaire.

Jobs Are Offered By Civil Service

The Civil Service Commission yesterday announced competitive examinations for four personnel positions, including administrative and executive officers, position classifier, placement officer and personnel assistant.

Salaries for the first two positions range from $5228 to $8628 and from $3163 to $6228, including overtime, for the second two. Applicants with a minimum of three years' administrative or personnel experience were invited to apply provided their highest skills are not in use in war work. Closing date for filing is April 2.

Washington's Haberdashery, Inc., 1104 F st. nw., also trading as Marilyn Bootery, has agreed to discontinue misrepresenting the fiber content of women's hosiery, the Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday.

An "Old Clothes Tea" for the benefit of countries aided by the UNRRA will be given from 4 p. m. to midnight tomorrow in the residence of Mrs. J. G. White, apartment 32, 2633 Adams Mill rd. nw. Admission will be "one wearable garment."

April 15 D. C. Income Tax Deadline

About 200,000 District income blanks, due to be filed with the District Assessor in the District Building, 14th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., by April 15, have been distributed, the assessor's office announced yesterday.

At the same time the office pointed out that taxes levied during the 1944 fiscal year were higher than in 1943. In 1944 individuals paid $3,455,435 in income taxes, $581,491 more than in 1943, and corporations paid $5,176,423 in corporate taxes, $267,988 more than in 1943.

Must Pay at Least Half

Tax returns must be filed by April 15 and accompanied by at least half of the tax due. Balance must be paid by October 15.

Tax officials warned that the Government levies a 25 per cent penalty for failure to file returns by April 15, 1 per cent interest a month on delinquent taxes, and that no deductions may be made in the District for income taxes paid to the Federal Government, to the District, or to any other jurisdiction.

Further, in contrast to Federal tax laws, the District does not allow deduction of medical payments or personal casualty losses unless the losses are incurred in business.

Must File if in U. S.

Persons who entered military service while living in the District must file returns while on duty within the continental United States, even though they take advantage of the privilege of not paying because of inability to do so while in service.

This is in line with the District law which requires payment of the District income tax by every individual domiciled in the District on the last day of the taxable year.

Officials estimated that about 350 returns have been filed already and urged citizens to avoid last minute rushes by filing promptly.

Rates, Requirements Same

Several people are on hand to assist taxpayers in completing tax forms, but officials pointed out that no changes have been made in requirement this year, so that those who asked help last year probably will not need it this year. Tax rates are the same as last year.

Personal exemptions of $1000 are allowed a single person or a married person not living with husband or wife. A husband and wife living together receive one personal exemption of $2500 and credit of $400 for each child under 18, or for any child over that age incapable of support.

Persons residing in the District on December 13, 1944, should either file returns and pay the tax due or sumbit to the Assessor's Office evidence of domicile elsewhere.

8000 Tons of Coal Saved in Month

More than 8000 tons of coal or its equivalent in oil was saved from January 12 to February 12 through the fuel conservation program in public buildings, Charles A. Peters, deputy commissioner for buildings management of the Public Buildings Administration, said yesterday.

The saving represents 15 per cent of the normal fuel demand for that period, Peters said. He noted that "these savings were made during the coldest part of the winter and probably represent the peak in saving which can be obtained."

Foreign Trade Lecture

"Foreign Trade After the War" will be the subject of an address by Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead in the George Washington University Hall of Government at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Home at Last, Bataan Angels Weep With Joy

Hamilton Field, Calif., Feb. 24 (AP).—Heroines of Corregidor and Bataan came home today.

There were 68 of them, arriving at 1:45 p. m., on three big transports and one hospital plane—67 Army nurses and specialists and one Red Cross worker.

Back home! Away from the blood and dirt of war.

Back home! Away from the body and soul hunger of a prison camp.

"Back home! Oh, it's so good! It's so good! You just can't know!"

Refrain Repeated

Such was the refrain repeated again and again by the women who nursed the wounded and the dying in the bitter, desperate days of America's defeat and who then suffered through nearly three years of Japanese captivity.

The nurses and specialists were the first group of the many thousand liberated Americans in the Philippines to be brought home. They were rescued from Santo Tomas internment camp in Manila February 2.

They were taken from here to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for a physical checkup and treatment until they are released to visit relatives and friends in various parts of the United States.

As the three transport planes and one hospital plane swung over San Francisco in formation, the nurses sat in complete silence. Tears started coming to some eyes.

Joyful Tears Flow

When the planes landed at Hamilton Field and the nurses stepped out, some openly crying with joy, they were almost mobbed by old Army friends and other well-wishers.

The repatriates could hardly get used to the experience of being free Americans homeward bound again.

They exclaimed with wonder and glee over such ordinary things as a United States copper penny—"a good old penny." They stared often, some with wide, weary eyes. Some appeared to have recovered normal vitality. But they were all underweight.

Maj. Maude Davidson, 59-year-old senior chief nurse, was alert and eager despite long, progressive malnutrition.

Spring Call Intrigues Capital Folk

By Anne Hagner

February's reputation notwithstanding, the forecast and the skies and the folks out strolling unite in acclaiming a bright, springlike Sunday. Like yesterday, only warmer.

And so the Capital at its best, weatherishly speaking, can finish its weekend with the outdoor motif predominant — like yesterday, when everyone not chained to a desk was out enjoying the sunshine and poking into last year's victory garden and even sitting in the parks.

Suit Impulse Rising

You could see the spring suits popping up, with winter coats draped over shoulders because the wearers couldn't quite decide whether it was warm enough to go without. You could see the Waves hiking up Constitution ave. with no topcoats at all, and the soldiers and Marines left their overcoats behind, and the civilians were peering into shop windows at the new suits.

On Connecticut ave., Canadian women in uniform windowshopped, too—at hats with feathers and bows and things, which they won't be wearing for the duration-plus-six. And a couple of Wacs were eyeing some gay red shoes—likewise out for them until after V-Day.

Querulous at Pentagon

Inhabitants deep within the Pentagon were likely to query the guests from the outer world about the weather—"is it a wonderful day?" or "think it will be clear tomorrow?" And secretaries at less fenced-in offices confessed to each other than they felt spring fever coming on, or that they already had acquired it.

Pigeons were loafing in Lafayette Park and two chubby squirrels raced in pursuit of an elderly gentleman who had been feeding them peanuts. And half a dozen small children were squabbling at a water fountain, and on the far side of the park a soldier was holding hands with his girl.

It's still chilly—but with a hint of spring. Native Washingtonians will bet you 7 to 2 that there will be a big snowfall any minute.

Petroleum Expert Talks Tomorrow

Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research, Universal Oil Products Co., will speak on "Petroleum in a World at War" at a meeting of the District chapter of the American Institute of Chemists at the Wardman Park tomorrow night.

Dr. Egloff

Egloff, Government adviser on petroleum, is author of more than 500 articles on petroleum cracking and refining processes.

He has 300 patents relating to petroleum, coal, shale oil and organic chemical derivatives.

The public is invited to the meeting.

Lasch to Speak

Fred Lasch, former USO representative in Hawaii, will be the speaker at the Y's Men's Club at the YMCA at 6:15 p. m. tomorrow. He will talk to Hawaii.

Leiter Mansion Blaze Baffles Park Police

Park police were baffled in their attempt to determine the cause of the spectacular fire which razed the once-proud Joseph Leiter mansion on Great Falls rd., Langley, late Friday, according to Irving C. Root, superintendent of parks.

Boarded up and empty since 1935, the house had been broken into on numerous occasions by young people, Root said, and it is thought that the fire might have been caused by these intruders.

However, the destruction of the house represented a gain rather than a loss to the Park Service. The house, considered by various agencies for use as a girls' dormitory, a convalescent home and a youth hostel, was beyond repair and would have cost the Park Service some expense to have it removed.

The land on which the old house stood is to be used eventually as part of the proposed George Washington Memorial Parkway which will extend the Mount Vernon Highway to Great Falls.

Greeks Fear Turkey Seeks Dodecanese

Athens, Feb. 24 (AP).—Greeks, fearing Turkey's declaration of war against Germany may result in claims to at least some of the Dodecanese Islands, took a cold view today of the Turkish entry into the conflict.

(Ankara dispatches said one of the most likely military results of Turkey's declaration would be Turkish assistance in cleaning up man-held islands in the Aegean, German-held islands in the Aegean, including the Dodecanese, which lie off the Turkish coast and were Italian before the war.)

The usually well-informed newspaper Anexartista quoted Turkish quarters in Athens as saying Turkey would send a division to the Western Front to symbolize her participation in the Allied cause.

Spain's Stand Unchanged

Madrid, Feb. 24 (AP).—Spanish neutrality is not expected to be altere dby Turkey's declaartion of war on the Axis powers to obtain a seat at the San Francisco recurity conference.

There was no official comment. Newspapers gave prominent space to the Turkish declaration and British comment of "better late than never."

Berlin Belittles Move

London, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that Turkey's declaration of war against Germany and Japan was "an event of little importance."

The Tokyo radio reported the Turkish move without comment.

Sweden Stays Neutral

Stockholm, Feb. 24 (AP).—Sweden's policy of neutrality has been unchanged by the Turkish declaration of war on the Axis, it appeared today. The foreign office withheld comment, but from other well-informed sources it was understood Sweden received no deadline notification to declare war on the Axis as a prerequisite for participation in the San Francisco conference.

6 Banned From Parley

London, Feb. 24 (AP).—Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Argentina and possibly Eire have been banned from the San Francisco world security conference, it was reliably reported tonight.

Even a declaration of war—the price of admission to the peace table for other neutral nations—apparently has been turned down in the cases of these nations.

Only a change of government, it was reported in responsible quarters, might win some of these countries a place back in the good graces of the major powers and a seat—with a vote—in the projected world security league.

Earlier Russia had indicated she would refuse to share the peace table with any representative of Generalissimo Franco's regime.

Eire's position was considered a bit different here. Although neutral, she has been making an important contribution to Britain's economy, both through manpower and resources and volunteers for the fighting forces.

Allies Extend Drive in Italy To Nail Nazis

Rome, Feb. 24 (AP).—Allied activity intended to tie down a maximum number of German divisions spread along the Fifth Army front in Italy today, accompanied by a continued aerial offensive from Italian bases against the enemy's southern European communications.

U. S. infantrymen and Brazilian troops consolidated their newly-won heights around Monte Belvedere, 30 miles southwest of Bologna. American raiding parties punched into German fortified holdings south of Bologna. Farther to the right, artillery fire blasted the enemy from some positions.

Several sharp German counter-attacks hurled against newly-won American positions at Mount Della Torraccia have been beaten off.

On the Eighth Army Adriatic front the situation was reported quiet, with only normal patrol activity.

Uruguay Signs Pact With United Nations

Uruguay, the last Latin-American nation to declare war on the Axis powers, yesterday signed the United Nations declaration at the State Department.

Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan Ambassador to the United States, signed for his government in the presence of Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew and State Department officials.

YWCA Calls ParleyTuesday In Alexandria

The provisional board of the Alexandria Young Women's Christian Association now being organized has called an open meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. to which all interested women have been invited. The meeting will take place in the Virginia Electric & Power Co.'s auditorium and will be addressed by Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins of Arlington, national president of the YWCA, who will tell what the "Y" can offer the women of Alexandria in recreational, social and educational activities.

Appeal to Teen-Agers

Questionnaires which carry no obligation to join the organization will be distributed. Teen-age girls will be informed on the program for their age group. Those attending the meeting will be asked to specify in the questionnaires what activities they favor for the new YWCA.

Specified in the list of facilities which could be provided in a well supported organization are club and housing quarters, as well as an adult education program.

Following an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Zabriskie, dean of the Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary, Mrs. John Ide, chairman of the provisional board, will conduct the meeting. Speakers will include Mrs. Myron Pawley, board member who will outline the progress to date in forming a "Y"; Mrs. James L. Scott of the membership committee headed by Mrs. Robert G. Whitton, who will discuss various types of membership; and Mrs. Ralph Gow, also of the Board, who will outline the national program.

Mrs. Calkins will be introduced by the Rev. Fred V. Poag of the Second Presbyterian Church, president of the Alexandria Council of Social Agencies, and the Rev. Hugo B. Schiff, rabbi of the Temple Beth El and chaplain of the Alexandria Red Cross chapter, will offer benediction.

Committee Groups Named

Members of the Girls Service Organization of the USO serving as ushers, will be Miss Jennie Brooks, Miss Lois Adams, Miss Edith Rohr, and Miss Ruth Smith. Miss Shirley Jones, also a GSO member, will play the piano during the program.

Members of the provisional board which is yet to be completed include: Mrs. Edmund Stone, secretary; Mrs. Wallace D. Brock, Mrs. Helen Kane Humphrey, Mrs. Henry Rau, jr., Mrs. Edward O. Hulburt, Mrs. John Haywood Blakemore, jr., and Mrs. Francis Wilson.

The membership committee includes Mrs. J. Arthur Jeffers, Mrs. Charles M. Shepperson, Mrs. John Swank, Mrs. Clarence J. Robinson, Mrs. Donald King, Mrs. Bennett Moore, Mrs. George Taylor Klipstein and Mrs. Marion B. West.

Mrs. Pawley is chairman of the arrangements committee, including Mrs. James L. Scott, Miss Thelma Barth, Mrs. Arthur S. Parons and Mrs. William Zimmerman 3d.

Bond Concert By RAF Band Set Tomorrow

The Royal Air Force Band, which gave a highly successful concert here in December, will return to perform a special war band concert in Constitution Hall tomorrow night.

Admission to the concert, sponsored by the United States Army Air Forces and the Women's Division of the District of Columbia War Finance Committee, will be by purchase of $25, $50 and $100 war bonds at booths set up in Garfinckel's, Lansburgh's, the S. & W. Cafeteria, Union Station, the Statler and Mayflower. Bond purchasers will receive a ticket, which may be exchanged for a reserved seat at Cappel's Concert Bureau in Ballard's, 1300 G st. nw.

Patronesses for the performance include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, jr., Mrs. Daniel W. Bell, Mrs. Herbert E. Gaston, Mrs. Harry D. White, Mrs. Hugo Black, Madam Dreyfuss-Barney, Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Spencer Waters and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney.

The band is touring this country at the invitation of Army Air Forces General H. H. Arnold who sent the U. S. Army Air Forces Band on a reciprocal concert tour of England.

Panel to Discuss Health Needs of City Tomorrow

The Washington Council of Social Workers will hear a panel discussion on "Are We Meeting Health Needs of the Community?" tomorrow night at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.

Participating will be Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology and head of the department of sociology at Howard University; John L. Young, superintendent of recreation, Divisions 10-13, D. C. Public Schools; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, head of the department of bacteriology, preventive medicine and public health, Howard University, and Mrs. Marie B. Schanks, field consultant, Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

The Rev. C. T. Murray, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, will preside. The public is invited.

Textile Workers Appeal Transfer to Tire Mills

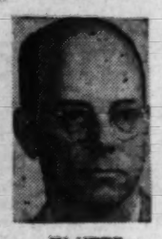
New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP).—Approximately half of the 75 textile workers ordered by the War Manpower Commission to leave their jobs to take employment in two tire fabric mills filed appeals today with the United States Employment Service.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Arugments Overshadow Starting Pay Proposal

Arguments over base pay and overtime followed the release of the Administration's plans to increase the incomes of its 1,250,000 white-collar employes. And these arguments have overshadowed what Civil Service people say is perhaps the most important recommendation in the pay plan—the provision that would give the commission authority to set up starting rates of pay within the various CAF and professional grades. This provision, if voted would eventually revolutionize the pay structure for white-collar workers. And it would be a healthy thing. Under it, pay raises could be given to thousands of employes overnight by raising their in-grade status. But on the other hand, millions of dollars could be saved by it through smaller starting salaries.



KLUTTZ

It would be possible, under the proposal, to adjust salaries upward in areas where the cost of living was high. The ideal of equal pay for equal work for Federal workers would go by the board. It has already, in fact. The real reason the Government has found it most difficult to persuade people to take jobs here is because they can get similar Government jobs in their home towns, or States, at the same salaries. And it's much cheaper to live back home than it is here. The amendment could be used, for example, to start Grade 2 clerks here and in other high-cost-of-livng areas at, say, $1560, or $1620, and to maintain the starting scale at $1440 in all other places. The Government already follows this procedure for its million-odd wage board employes whose salaries are fxed at the prevailing local rates.

In its letter to Congress, Civil Service explained that the services and grades of the Classification Act were set up 22 years ago. The Government today has about as many different kinds of jobs as it had total positions in 1923. Government was simple then compared to what it is now, but still the same old rules govern the pay scales of white-collar employes. The commission told the Congress that in large agencies "there are actually more distinct levels of responsibility than can be reflected by using the grades in the classification schedules of the statute. The result is that in the higher as well as in the lower grades there are positions in a single grade among which there are some differences in responsibility." The commission has no flexibility whatever. It must start all employes at the minimum of the grade.

"New appointments," the comsion wrote, "must be offered and made at such rates as $4600, $5600, $6500 or $8000. Intermediate rates such as $4000, $5000, $6000, $70000 or $7500 can't be used. They can be used only for salary advancement of employes already in the service. Recruiting and selecting processes are somewhat hampered by this situation. When persons are being recruited to accept assignments comparable to their qualifications they can be offered, for example, $4600 or $5600 as extrance salary. It may happen that the candidate is not interested in $4600 but would accept appointment at $5000. In that case, the department may organise its work in such a way as to result in a proper grading of the position at the $5600 level as the only means of obtaining the employe. The salary offered may be somewhat larger than is necessary. However, the law fixes the hiring rates and there is no discretion."

DIARY NOTES: Forgeries of Government checks are down from 99 to 37 for each million issued. . . . The Treasurer of the United States, according to Representative Ludlow, is the world's greatest paymaster. In the 1946 fiscal year, he'll pay an estimated 334 million Government checks. . . . The House Appropriations Committee believes the national banks should be assessed to pay for the entire cost of running the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. The banks now pay four million dollars and the Government puts up $278,500. The Government expense may be cut off next year. The consolidation of Government disbursements offices in Treasury's Bureau of Disbursements has saved the taxpayers more than $1,600,000 to date. The office will add 324 new workers to handle 95,600,000 items next year, an increase of ten million.

The war is supposed to have stopped world trade, but Customs receipts last year jumped from 324 million dollars to 431 million dollars and the number of entries into this country from 1,900,000 to 2,273,000. Liquor imports were the main reason . . . Representatives Ludlow and Keefs say the postal workers have a perfect claim for more money . . . United States mints next year will produce 2,128,956,830 coins. About 60 per cent will be pennies. Congress has been told that we'll have to get along with the confusing zinc-covered pennies for another six years. . . . The losses in shipping act under which the Government is its own insurer on shipping, has saved the Treasury more than 10 million dollars . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today at 11:30 a. m. over WRC.

C-RATION MOULDS — Using C-ration cans as moulds Filipino children make mud pies during a school recess. Picture was made at Manaoag, Luzon, P. I.

Army Cook Wants to Fight And Makes No Beans About It

With the Fifth Army, Italy—Sergt. John W. Kobernick of Round Lake, Ill., is a crackerjack cook—until the infantry goes marching by. Then, like an old firehorse smelling smoke, he grabs his pack and gun, and somebody else can finish stirring the beans!

Kobernick goes "over the hill" from his kitchen so regularly to fight in the front lines he's a real problem to his company commander. But you just don't "bust" a soldier who "takes off" with a pal, as the sergeant did in Sicily, and comes back with two Italian officers and 40 prisoners!

The answer to that is to have him reclassified as a rifleman. "And who'd make those hot, fresh fruit pies?" howl the men. That stops that.

Kobernick doesn't compromise well, either. For the Sicilian invasion he went over with the first assault waves and that was the last of Kobernick for three days. He finally reported to the rear—after having fought day and night with his front line buddies.

In Italy the cook was at the head of his company when it drove into a town which was still being pounded by our own mortars. That's not in the books either, but a pot of hot stew that night smoothed things over with the right people.

"I think every cook in the Army ought to have at least a few hours up front," says Kobernick. "After you slog along with those men on K rations you swear if you ever get back into a kitchen you'll cook for those guys day and night!"

Michigan Ponders Question of 'Bath' For Its Capitol

Lansing (U.P.).—How to give Michigan's 70-year-old capitol its first bath in history is perplexing State officials.

A legislatively approved fund of $50,000 is waiting to be spent, but thus far building superintendents have encountered nothing but discouragement over the Herculean task assigned to them.

Neil Verburg, who is in charge of upkeep of the capitol, admits the proposal has boiled down to a battle between proponents of sand-blasting type of cleaning and those who prefer the water and steam style of bathing building exteriors.

Opponents of the sand-blasting have advanced the argument that this form of cleansing destroys the filament which age has laid as a protective coating over the Ohio sandstone blocks and that such a procedure would be harmful to the building, Verburg says.

Those against the steam bath system claim that workers would have to scrub all year to improve the looks of the age-blackened structure and that it would be a terrific waste of money.

Caught between this cross-fire, Verberg has been consulting architectural firms throughout the Nation and seeking to learn what experience has taught in cleaning other buildings of its type.

Double Glider Pick-up

South Plains Army Air Field, Tex. (U.P.).—The first double pick-up of gliders was successfully attempted last week at the South Plains Army Air Field in Texas. The tow-planes pick up the gliders with the plane in flight. An instant later, the glider is in the air.

30,000 Pieces In 2d Largest Church Window

Pittsburgh (U.P.).—Believed to be the second largest church window in the Nation is the newly installed western transept rose window in Blessed Sacrament Chapel at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, here.

The 80-foot high window was designed by a Pittsburgher, George W. Sotter, and is second in size only to one in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

Built of 30,00 pieces of glass in every color forming a geometric pattern, the window has 95 diverse patterns carved into design from 358 separate pieces of stone. It is the first such large rose window in the history of the world without having paint added.

The church transept is enhanced by the great wheel of the rose, which is 24½ feet in diameter. Designing and building the window took two years of work, and two weeks were required for its installation. The cost has been estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000.

Amount Spent on Beer Amazes British Town

Great Wyrley, Staffordshire, England (AP).—Staggered by statistics and not by their drinking, the 4000 residents of this little mining village have learned that they spend approximately £25,000 annually on beer.

The men blame it on the women, saying the women are the heavy drinkers and that actually the village as a whole is abstemious. But the receipts of the town's two pubs prove the £25,000 expenditure.

TWIN STARLETS — Patty and Barbara McLean, Hollywood's newest twin starlets, go through a dance routine for a new film. Hollywood natives, they skate, dance, and sing.

This Japanese Is a Dodger

South Pacific, (AP).—A mopping-up party, clearing the last enemy strongholds on one of the Marshall islands, prepared to drop a demolition charge into a dugout when a Japanese came running out with his hands raised. "Don't shoot," he cried, "I've got a brother in Brooklyn."

Wound Angers Buddies, So They Wipe Out Jap Nest

Bartonville, Ill. (U.P.).—Wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shrapnel on Saipan, Second Lieut. George W. Weiman and a buddy "got so mad" they went back to the Japanese nest and wiped out "every man there—12 in all."

Weiman, who was home on leave recently, wears two presidential unit citations, awarded each member of the Marine group to which he was attached, for "outstanding action" at Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Tinian and Saipan.

It was at Saipan, Weiman said, and he was "walking about 7 feet ahead of my platoon when I passed within 10 feet of a nest of Japanese. They missed every man of my platoon, but a piece of shrapnel from a hand grenade struck me in the shoulder.

"This attack made me and a corporal so mad," Weiman said, "that we went back to the nest and destroyed every man there—12 in all," blowing up the nest with demolitions. He said "it took us only 20 minutes." He added he also suffered a hand wound.

A more serious type of "casualty" incurred by the Marine lieutenant on Guadalcanal was from centipede stings. He explained that infection spreads very rapidly in the tropics and failure to attend insect stings and bites may result in death. Weiman enlisted in the Marines January 23, 1942, and trained at San Diego, Calif.

He went overseas as a buck private and received his commission at Pieckaricka, New Zealand.

Pacific Theater Pilots Fly Shortest Missions

Seventh AAF Headquarters, Central Pacific, (U.P.).—Th Seventh Air Force, credited with flying the longest regular bombing missions of any theater, is now also credited with flying the shortest.

The short missions were flown in the Marianas from Saipan to Tinian and sometimes lasted only 18 minutes from takeoff to landing. Ground crews, standing on the Saipan hillsides, could watch their planes during the whole of their bmobing and strafing missions.

Because the trips were short, the pilots were given credit for only half a mission, no matter how shot-up the planes were.

The pilots called them "missionettes."

Nazi Murder Toll Set at 16,350,000

New York (U.P.).—The Nazis and their allies have murdered more than 16,350,000 civilian men, women and children in occupied Europe, according to a tabulation of the editors of True Magazine.

The total based, the editors said, on lowest official estimates, includes 10 million Russians, five million Poles, one million Jugoslavs, 145,000 Dutch, 83,000 Greeks, 60,000 Czechoslovakians, 50,000 French, 15,000 Belgians, 750 Norwegians, and 75 Danes.

It does not list one million children of France who, according to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, starved to death under German rule, nor does the tabulation include 500,000 Greeks who met a similar death.

Reunion in England

Albion, Ind. (U.P.).—For the first time in five years—and then in England — the three Hollopeter brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Hollopeter, saw each other. S/Sergt. Earl W., T/Sergt. Frank R., and First Lieut. Wayne W. had not seen one another since 1939, when they attended their parents; silver wedding anniversary.

Son Was 'There'

Evansville, Ind. (U.P.).—When Mrs. Curren Mullen heard of the Misberg raid on a late radio broadcast, she remarked to friends, "It would be something if my son were in that raid." Shortly after she was informed that Lieut. Joseph E. Mullen had scored a kill on the Nazis during the battle. He was there.

Brazil Jungles May Open New Rubber Field

Will war needs tame wild rubber?

Natural rubber from jungle areas is a United Nations' "must have" for heavy duty truck and bomber tires.

Brazil's new arrangement with the United States assures promotion of resources that have stirred international interest since the Portuguese colonized the country in the 16th century. The United States will pay a premium for Brazil's rubber; Brazil will bear the whole cost of development.

Development is hindered by natural conditions ruling operations in the Amazon basin, the producing area, says the National Geographic Society. The wild rubber trees are scattered among trees of many other kinds in the jungle thickets. Rivers are the only routes to the jungles. In the rainy season they climb their banks, overflow the countryside, stop all ground work. Lack of trained labor, and slow transportation have held down production.

Kidnaped Seeds Make Good

Brazilians are the world's oldest hands at rubber making, provided the cradle for the infant industry. The story begins in the hot, humid, rainy equatorial forests.

Indians of the Amazon regions knew about the substance that came to be called rubber, had used it for centuries before their European conquerors set foot on the land. From cuts made in certain trees, the natives learned, dripped a milky fluid that would harden when exposed to sunlight or to the smoke of their fires.

By pouring the fluid over molds they contrived to shape crude jars and shoes. They discovered that articles of clothing coated with the milky mass were waterproof, that balls made of it would bounce.

When England got its first look at the Brazilian curiosity in the 18th century chance decreed that it be rubbed on pencil marks. It proved a good eraser, got its name "rubber." The world soon decided it wanted rubber for many other purposes. From the dense forests along the broad Brazilian river and its tributaries came more and more of the hefty "biscuits" smoked over fires of wood and palm nuts.

In 1876 an Englishman managed to smuggle to his homeland some seeds of the Hevea species of rubber tree, regarded as the best. From these seeds, by way of gardens in London, emerged the great British plantations in the Far East.

Plantations Are Big Business

The plantation idea took root, spread from country to country, from island to island. By 1900 only four tons of plantation rubber had come to market; by 1940 the yield was nearing a million tons a year. Wild rubber had dropped to less than 30,000 tons a year.

At the war's beginning more than eight million acres were in production. Potential yield was figured at 1,800,000 tons a year. Acre averages had risen in 20 years from 400 pounds to 500 pounds.

Plantations range from the small gardens of natives to tracts of thousands of acres owned by giant organizations. As yields increased price control became a problem for the growers. Early attempts at regulation failed, brought new ground into production as quotations soared.

Plantation success requires, apart from favorable climate and soil, a stable labor supply, and convenient shipping facilities. Spaces between trees are sometimes turned to profit with native crops—rice, pineapple, cassava, for examples.

Climate favorable to growth is limited to a belt reaching 30 degrees north and 30 degrees south of the Equator. Greatest commercial sources are within the so-called "inner belt," 10 degrees north and 10 degrees south of the Equator. Biggest stands of trees are in the Amazon Valley, in Bolivia, Peru, and Venezuela, as well as in Brazil; in the Belgian Congo and Liberia; in Malaya, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies, in India, Burma, Indo-China, and Thailand.

24-Hour Period Peace Prayers Held at Shrine

Milwaukee (U.P.).—Prayers for peace are said on the twelfth and thirteenth of every month in an unusual shrine here. Men and women come and leave from 9 p. m., one the twelfth until 3 p. m., on the twelfth until 3 they say the rosary at the shrine to Our Lady of Fatima in the little chapel of the Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary. They have done so for the last two years.

They come from every part of Milwaukee, and from cities and towns in nearby areas. Most of them remain an hour and then exchange places with another group so that the shrine is never without people for the 24-hour period.

In the cloistered section behind the altar, shut off from sight behind a black curtain drawn over the grillwork, the sisters kneel in their perpetual prayer.

The shrine is softly lighted from the altar and is believed to be the only one to Our Lady of Fatima in this country. There is a statue of a lady in white and gold floating above three shepherd children against a painted scene of the country-side of Fatima. The rock is paper dipped in paint and pasteled; the models for the youngsters come from a department store—but the shrine tells the story of Fatima in Portugal during World War I.

Missionary Slain By Japs for Not Trampling Flag

London (U.P.).—The story was revealed here of how a 33-year-old British missionary on Tarawa atoll was killed by a Japanese firing squad, along with 20 Allied youths, after he had refused to obey a Japanese order to trample on the Union Jack but stooped, took it in his arms, and kissed it instead.

The missionary was the Rev. Alfred Sadd, son of an Essex lumber merchant, who had worked 11 years among the natives in the Gilbert Islands. When a London Missionary Society ship came to evacuate him in 1942, he elected to remain there. When the Japanese landed they shipped him and 20 others, mostly New Zealand soldiers, to Betio Island.

When the Americans recaptured Tarawa a native pastor who had witnessed the scene told them of the incident when the Japanese hurled the British flag on the ground and ordered Sadd to walk on it.

"Mr. Sadd approached the flag and then turned to the right and passed it," the pastor related. "They made him start again. This time he turned to left and again avoided trampling on the flag. The third time he was compelled to go up to the flag. He gathered it in his arms and kissed it."

The Japanese then put Sadd and the others on forced labor, the pastor said, and several days later on October 15, 1942, had a firing squad shoot them. At the execution Sadd turned his back on the Japanese and addressed encouraging words to the others, and then stood out in front so he would die first.

Tyrant Dead, Venezuelans Flourish

Caracas, Venezuela (AP).—Since 1935, when Juan Vicente Gomez died and with him one of the worst tyrannies in South America, Venezuela has been progressing steadily in all respects of her national life—including the military.

Before the death of Gomez, military service was a manhunt. Whenever the army needed men, armed commissions collected citizens and took them to the military barracks. The only exceptions were friends of the dictator and persons with money.

In the cities, the commissions rarely bothered persons wearing suit, made of expensive imported cloth, but those wearing washable cloth were out of luck. By this simple selection, the recruiting squads obtained only the illiterate part of the population, and, since the lower classes came from the country, skilled labor was obtained for the haciendas of Gomez and his followers.

Gomez maintained perpetually a "garde de corps," which because of its illiteracy, was not able to revolt. At the same time, Gomez reaped his crops at low cost and was able to sell his products at a greater profit than his competing countrymen.

In less than 10 years, however, the situation has changed drastically. The present military service system is compulsory. Official advertisements appear in the newspapers, stating the number of recruits needed, and Venezuelans within the age limit are required to obtain a carnet, with fingerprints and photograph.

Each carnet has a number, also, which is included with others in a barrel, from which drawings are made. If his number turns up, the Venezuelan reports to the nearest barracks for military service. There are exceptions, such as married men, sole supporters of families, students, teachers and persons in essential jobs.

As a matter of fact, there have been few draftees thus far, voluntary enlistments nearly filling the quota for a regular two-year hitch. However, they usually remain in the army longer.

A Rugged Oldster

his overcoat caught in the folding

New York (AP).—With the tail of rear door of a bus, Salvatore Iorio, 78, was dragged for a block before the driver discovered his plight. Treated for shock by a hospital attendant the old man went home after refusing other medical attention.

Cherokees Send Bible

Fremont, Nebr. (U.P.).—Midland College's rare Bible collection has been enriched by one of tthe least-known tomes in the county. It is a copy of the first translation of the Bible into the Cherokee Indian language. It came from the Cherokees of North Carolina.

Plant Training To Aid Women At War's End

Chicago (U.P.).—Production line efficiency which women are learning in war industry will be turned to use in their postwar homes, predicts Mrs. Julia Kiene, director of the Westinghouse Home Economics Institute.

"Even though the homemaker may only be assembling one little bolt," she declared, "she has realized that it required planning and organization for her to assemble that bolt quickly. Undoubtedly these homemakers are beginning to wonder if they can't have something more akin to a production line in their own kitchens."

She advocated time and motion studies in order to increase the efficiency of kitchens in the future.

Experimental kitchens already are being built at the Westinghouse laboratories in Mansfield, Ohio, Mrs. Kiene said, to conduct such tests.

The most spectacular change in household equipment, the home economist said, will be the automatic washer, which will eliminate heavy lifting and permit the housewife to do the washing "without any effort at any hour of any day."

Use of the average wringer-type washer today, she claims, involves lifting between 400 and 900 pounds of clothes and water, requiring energy equivalent to shoveling eight tons of coal into a furnace.

Army KO's Sloppy Joes

Camp Cooke, Calif., (AP).—Officers or enlisted men caught walking around with their hands in their pockets must don 12-ounce boxing gloves and wear them until they meet someone else making the same military faux pas to whom they present the gloves. One day's catch included enlisted men of every grade, lieutenants, captains and one major.

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AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY

Bainbridge Halts Navy Court Streak, 68-60

Pieces of Haight

IF IT CONCERNS YOU, FORGE. IT:

Clark Griffith, Nats' president, wasn't kidding when he said he could field a team of Cuban players . . . the roster shows 11 Cubans, plus 1 Venezuelan, with all positions represented . . . looks as if U. S. race fans will be in the middle with the sport being conducted in Mexico and Canada . . . when the Government talks about the big saving in telephone and telegraph lines to race tracks it means communications to and between bookies . . . something that was winked at for years both by the companies and the powers that be . . . The Sporting News, baseball's bible, goes to thousands overseas free . . . last week's issue had a fine cartoon on the front—"Job Open; Good Pay; Some Laundry Work" . . . the subject, of course, was picking a baseball czar; he should have the legal mind of Charles Evans Hughes; the organizing ability of Sidney Hillman; the photogenic quality of Clark Gable; the sleuthing of J. Edgar Hoover; the oratorical flair of William Jennings Bryan; more baseball knowledge than a Brooklyn fan; the digestion of an ostrich for the banquet circuit, and enjoy the public confidence of a pile of gold at Fort Knox . . . the situation is permanent, remuneration excellent; anyone answering description please communicate with committee on baseball's commissioner . . . a pip, if you ask me.

HAIGHT

Frank Cronan, who beats publicity drums for Charles Town track, phoned . . . says a number of jockeys who finished up the season at his oval are still around the town doing essential work . . . Scotty Prain is a plumber's helper and Cronan gives me lend-lease in reverse by reporting that Prain rides a stove pipe through the main street every morning, using a blow torch for a whip . . .

The nearby hunting folk are planning for point-to-point racing, although the big Redland Hunt events are off, I understand . . . chief reason is bad weather, which has spoiled hunting, and as a result horses are not in shape . . . Uline's Arena is giving variety; on successive nights—Ice capades, Tilden tennis, Battle of Belts and St. John's-Gonzaga basketball . . . and lest we forget, there's the big polio benefit court game tomorrow . . . Matchmaker (Turner's) Gabe Menendez says he would like to put Congressmen Rankin and Hook on Tuesday's card . . . Squeaky McGarragh, back with a wound strip from the South Pacific, will still argue sports at the drop of a hat.

If any big race goes, it will be the Kentucky Derby . . . Col. Matt Winn, who bought Churchill Downs for $40,000 back in 1902, is proud of the fact that the continuity of the Derby has not been broken . . . he may make it a strictly private running this year, with guards to keep the crowd away . . . Winn says Exterminator was the greatest horse of all time . . . Jimmy Foxx firmly believes he can slug wartime pitching . . . the former star made up his mind to return to the majors when he looked over the brand of hurling last year . . . he may help the Phillies, despite his 37 years . . . one thing, if he connects in that small park he can walk around the bases . . . it gripes me to read and hear that race bettors have turned to basketball since racing stopped . . . that is stuff because the N. Y. gang were booking basketball five years ago and it took an accident (detectives were looking for fur thieves) to turn up the Brooklyn College mess . . . why not pro basketball with mutuels? . . . they bet on humans who play jai ali at Miami and, what's more, did you ever hear of a scandal in that game?

There's a move on to eliminate long foul drives as strikes in baseball . . . a zone would be established and all fouls beyond a certain line would be free fouls . . . but I believe the umpires have enough troubles now . . . one of sports' mysteries is why Babe Ruth isn't given a job in baseball . . . look out for some good reading when Shirley Povich begins writing from the South Pacific . . . "I'm a green pea as a war correspondent," he said just before he left . . . which reminds me that we have a sign on the sports department wall which reads: "So long as you know you're green, you grow; but when you think you're ripe, you begin to get rotten." . . . Spring can't be far away because we are getting queries about the date of the first herring run in the Potomac . . . Bob Mulvihill, former Gonzaga High star, is setting basketball endurance records with the Marines at Camp Lejeune . . . often in one night, he will practice with the camp squad, referee two intramural games, then play and coach his Signal Battalion five . . . he is private 1/c and is a giant of a fellow now, a monument to clean living . . . the odds against a poker player getting a royal flush on the deal at 647,739 to 1 . . . and I have known card sharks who could deal one every hand.

'Red Light' Isn't Pay-Off, Jockey Herb Clagget Finds

By Wilbur Jennings

Miami, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP).—Jockey Herb Claggett's "desire" to get his laundry truck "under the wire" before the light turned red got him in bad with a traffic policeman soon after he took his new job.

"I was driving down Flagler Street and thinking of a certain race at Tropical Park Christmas Day. I saw the light was going to change, but the fact didn't register. Before I knew what was happening, I was through it, leaving the other traffic behind.

"A policeman blew his whistle. I stopped. He looked at my driver's license and said:

"'Back to the race tracks with you. You got no business driving a truck.'"

Jockey for Six Years

Claggett, who has been a race horse jockey for six years, took a job with a local laundry when the Byrnes ban closed down the tracks.

"In a way, driving a truck is like being a jockey," he said.

"You've always got to be figuring out what the other fellow is going to do.

"And there are differences.

"I prefer one-way streets. I still like to hug the left side, as we do in racing to save ground. You can't do that on a two-way street.

Jockey Needles Jockey

"And you can't brush the other fellow and get away with it like we sometimes do on the track, I'm a little guy and I don't want any brawls with taxi ovbers.

"There're also traffic jams. On the track we can't get out of 'em by using a whip, but in a laundry truck that's another story.

"If I'd been on a horse when that light turned red the other day, I'd made it."

Claggett was driving along Biscayne blvd. recently, when a car came up behind him, and its driver yelled:

"What you trying to do, shut me off?"

It was Jockey Earl Gross giving him the old expression used by a rider when another gets in front and won't let him by.

Hedgesville Defeats Handley High, 24 to 21

Winchester, Va., Feb. 24.—Handley High School completed its 1945 basketball schedule last night with a record of 12 defeats in 14 contests. Their final loss was administered by Hedgesville High School, which took advantage of foul tosses to edge the local quintet, 24-21.

Handley took a 7-3 lead in the first period but saw it cut down to 14-13 at the half. The visitors went ahead, 20-18, in the third canto and hung on to their slim margin until the final whistle.

McBee led the winners with 10 points, Lewis collected 11 for Handley.

Thomas Jefferson, Maury Meet in Va. State Semifinals

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—Thomas Jefferson of Richmond and Maury High of Norfolk, finalists in the central and eastern districts of the State Class A High School League, will meet Saturday, March 3, at Richmond. The winner will be matched against the winner of the north-western district winner for the Old Dominion championship the second week in March.

George Washington High of Alexandria captured the northern title, but Jefferson High of Roanoke, Andrew Lewis of Salem and George Washington of Danville are still in the running for the western crown.

Maury, coached by Andrew (Bud) Metheny, annexed the eastern honors by defeating Granby High, also of Norfolk, 38-31, last night at Norfolk. Thomas Jefferson completed its central district campaign by whipping John Marshall also of Richmond, 51-31, last night.

The Jeffs and Alexandrians are the only teams with clean records in districts engagements, each posting six victories.

Navy Fencers Whip Brooklyn, 23 to 4

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's fencing team chalked up its seventh consecutive victory today by defeating Brooklyn College of Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 to 4.

Navy fencers dominated the epee division, taking the event, 9-1, and scored a 7-2 victory with the foils by an 8-1 count the Middies fighters won the sabre event.

Midshipman Jack Robinson led his team in the foil competition with three individual decisions and Midshipman Art Cummings won three in the epee.

The meet ended the Tar intercollegiate season.

Navy Plebe Cagers Close Season, Beat Staunton

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Closing its eight-game season schedule without a loss, the Navy Plebe basketball team defeated Staunton Military Academy of Staunton, Va., 51 to 24, today.

Staunton led Navy 18 to 17 at the half, but the Plebes had the advantage in the final two periods.

Middie Jack Bowers topped the scoring list with 14 points, while Carl Newlen headed the Staunton quintet with 11.

Minors Seek Curb Against Expansion

By Jack Hand

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—Minor league baseball will insist on checks against postwar major league expansion before signing any new major-minor agreement, it was indicated today as members of the 10-man revision committee headed for Chicago to open important meetings Monday.

Although the Chicago sessions probably will produce nothing more than an airing of ideas, naming of a smaller subcommittee to meet with a similar group from the majors is to be expected. All recommendations will be subject to approval at the December national association convention.

Seek Territory Rule

One prominent minor leaguer proposed that the new commissioner, when named, should be the umpire to decide when minor territory could be "invaded" and how much should be paid. As matters stand now a major club can take over a minor franchise by paying the league only $5000 and making suitable arrangements with the individual owner disregarding the stability of the circuit.

The majors have indicated willingness to arbitrate but have turned down each proposal sponsored by the smaller leagues. As the agreement that ties together the two groups expires January 12, 1946, some compromise must be made.

A committee appointed by President W. G. Bramham of the national association, several years ago completed a tentative draft of a new code just before Pearl Harbor but the chairman of that group is not a member of the present setup and many amendments are likely.

Minors Seek Voice

There has been some agitation in the minors calling for a vote in naming the commissioner and a suggestion that they pay one-third of the expenses of the office. The big leagues have not been receptive to this idea and probably would not approve.

The question probably would be academic, because the successor to the late K. M. Landis is likely to be named before any new pact is accepted in December.

Increase in the draft price above the $7500 maximum will be asked by the Pacific Coast League, but opinion appears divided, even in the minors, as to its advisability. There is a similar split on a suggestion to permit class A and A-1 leagues to pay a bonus to free agents.

Acceptance of the new "czar" with much the same powers they granted Landis is believed on the calendar, although there may be a rewording of the "conduct detrimental to baseball" clause similar to that found in the new major league pact.

Navy Matmen 26-6 Victors Over Preflight

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's wrestling team finished its third straight season without a defeat today by outpointing North Carolina Preflight, 26-6.

Paced by Intercollegiate Champion Malcolm MacDonald. John Hale, and Oscar Greene, Navy grapplers registered 4 falls and two decisions to win 6 out of 8 matches.

MacDonald pinned Pitworth of Preflight, with a crotch hold and a half Nelson in the second period of a rough contest in the 121-pound class.

Navy Captain John Hale floored North Carolina's Kelley with the same hold used by MacDonald in 2 minutes and 23 seconds in the 165-pound event.

Greene used a head scissors for his victory in 2 minutes and 6 seconds in the 136-pound event over Clark.

Navy Gymnasts Defeated, 55 to 41

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Gymnasts from the Germantown YMCA, Philadelphia, Pa., took first place in four out of six events today to whip Navy, 55 to 41.

Gree of the Philadelphians won the side horse and parallel bar event and placed second in the rope climb competition, to lead the visitors.

Best performances were made by the YMCA acrobats in the side horse, parallel bars, rings and tumbling events. Navy gymnasts were first in the horizontal bar and the rope climb event.

Landon High Five Beats Alumni, 16 to 10

Landon High's cagers defeated the Alumni, 16-10, in a close, low-scoring contest yesterday at Landon. The Alumni failed to score in the first half, but Landon managed only 4 points.

Al Earnest paced the winners with 6 points, while Alumni's Pete Welsh was next in scoring with 5.

Landon.	G	FG	P	Alumni.	G	FG	P
Armstrong,f.	1	2	4	Welsh,f.	2	1	5
Ridgely,f.	0	2	2	Greenbaum,f.	2	0	4
Earnest,c.	3	0	6	Walker,c.	0	0	0
Simpson,g.	2	0	4	Kearney,g.	0	0	0
Manfuso,g.	0	0	0	Maguire,g.	0	1	1
Totals	6	4	16	Totals	4	2	10

Referee—Danfield.

Plebe Matmen Win

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's Plebe wrestling team closed its season today with a 34-0 victory over Blair Academy of Blairstown, N. J., registering five falls and three decisions.

Staunton Whips R.-M. Swimmers

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 24.—By a close score, Staunton Military Academy won a swimming meet here yesterday with Randolph-Macon, 36 to 30. Staunton took five first places in the eight-event program. In the 100-yard free-style, Dow of Staunton nosed out Heath by inches. Perkins of Randolph-Macon took the 100-yard backstroke event and the Yellow Jackets won both relay races.

Summary

40-YARD FREE STYLE—First, McClaukey (Staunton); second, Peter (Staunton); third, Auld (Randolph-Macon). Time, 0:21.2.

100-YARD BREAST STROKE—First, Jones (Staunton); second, Appleby (Randolph-Macon); third, Eby (Randolph-Macon). Time, 1:16.0.

220-YARD FREE STYLE—First, Jenkins (Staunton); second, Montgomery (Staunton); third, Noble (Randolph-Macon). Time, 2:37.5.

100-YARD BACKSTROKE—First, Perkins (Randolph-Macon). Time, 1:7.2.

100-YARD FREE STYLE—First, Dow (Staunton); second, Heath (Randolph-Macon); third, Ryan (Staunton). Time, 1:2.0.

FANCY DIVING—First, Jeutter (Staunton); second, Morris (Randolph-Macon); third, Schwartz (Staunton).

180-YARD MEDLEY RELAY—First, Randolph-Macon (Perkins, Appleby, Heath); second, Staunton (Vandersluis, Jones, Ford). Time, 1:53.0.

160-YARD RELAY—First, Randolph-Macon (Auld, Breen, Campbell, Butler); second, Staunton (Speaker, Conn, Ryan, Kelley). Time, 1:2.0.

Referee—Deidloff (U. of Va.).

Navy Plebe Rangemen Defeat St. John's Team

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's Plebe rifle team defeated St. John's Academy of Washington, D. C., todayfi 1366 to 1318.

Soucy, registering a total of 281, captured the individual high honors for the St. John's rangemen, and Midshipman O'Keefe turned in top Plebe score of 276.

St. John's College	Prone.	Kneel.	Stand.	Tot.
A. Soucy	100	95	86	281
E. Eatis	97	97	81	285
R. Scarff	95	86	77	258
F. Samaha	100	86	72	258
A. Ramos	94	84	78	258
Team totals				1318

Navy Plebes	Prone	Kneel.	Stand.	Tot.
W. O'Keefe	98	91	87	276
G. Blair	96	92	86	274
M. Graham	99	92	82	273
B. Sibert	99	89	84	272
A. Ellis	97	91	83	271
Team totals				1366

Famous Trainer Busy With Derby Stock Just in Case

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Ben Jones, famous conditioner of the Calumet Farm horses, is getting his candidates ready for the Kentucky classic if the race goes. Here he is with Derby hopes of the Devil's Red and Blue at Miami, where the Calumet horses are wintering. Left to right, Good Blood with Exercise Boy F. McMillian up and Assistant Trainer Jimmy Jones alongside; Pot-O-Luck with Exercise Boy "Pinky" Brown up and Trainer Jones riding alongside.

Hall of Fame Game Canceled As Travel Aid

Chicago, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—President William Harridge of the American League revealed today that the annual exhibition game at baseball's hall of fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., had been canceled in line with the major league's program to reduce transportation 25 per cent in 1945.

The game has been scheduled for July 9, with the Detroit Tigers playing the New York Giants.

Harridge disclosed that between 8 and 23 games may be dropped from the American League's spring training exhibition schedule in accordance with the plan to play contests only in home parks. At least eight games had been scheduled for neutral grounds.

In addition a number of exhibition games were scheduled with service teams. Under baseball's understanding with the Office of Defense Transportation they will be canceled too unless the service provides transportation, Harridge said.

Just returned fro ma conference with War Mobilization Director James E. Byrnes at Washington, Harridge said Byrnes "maintained it was possible for intelligent discussion of the manpower situation until the work-or-else legislation has been finally determined by oCngress, and I quite agree with him.

"Ford Frick (president of the National League) and I both conferred with Byrnes and he invited us to return after action on the bill if we wished to discuss the matter with him."

Harridge indicated that he and Frick would go to the Capital again when Congress completes action on the legislation.

(At New York, Frick said he and Harridge probably would return to Washington for another conference with Byrnes after manpower legislation is adopted, but added that no definite appointment had been made.)

Best Ever

Battle of Belts Sets Record For District Amateur Boxing

The Washington Post-DCAAU Battle of Belts Boxing Championships, which came to a dazzling finale Friday night at Uline Arena, like the airplane, is definitely here to stay.

All sorts of records were smashed as the original field of 86 youngsters, a new high in entries, battled their way through three rounds to the semifinals and finally, Friday, to the finals, where a record-breaking crowd of 4000 kept Uline Arena in a constant uproar as 16 boys fought their way to the pinnacles of eight classes in both the senior and novice divisions.

Clubs to Benefit

Although final figures have not yet been compiled, approximately $8500 was grossed, with a net of close to $6000 realized. The "gate" almost doubles those of previous tournaments.

This money, as previously stated, will be turned back to sports with 50 per cent going into the general fund of the DCAAU and used to promote nonprofit sports. The other 50 per cent will be used to purchase sorely needed equipment for local amateur boxing and boys' clubs. These clubs have been credited by the Metropolitan Police Department as the outstanding factor in the sharp decrease in juvenile delinquincy in Washington. Thus the boys themselves will be the big benefactors in the long run.

Only through hard work and unselfish effort was the tournament made the outstanding success it was. Everyone concerned cooperated to the utmost and it was through the efforts of all concerned, rather than one or two individuals that made the final night almost a big-time spectacle.

Turner, Uline Cooperate

Without mentioning names, the Boxing Committee of the AAU, Washington Post representatives, members of the Metropolitan Amateur Boxing Coaches Association, and heads of the various boys and boxing clubs represented, pitched in and coordinated to leave no stone unturned in their untiring efforts.

Joe Turner and Mike Uline did everything in their power to have their arenas in first-class shape for the bouts and cooperated to the fullest in making the necessary arrangements—some of them at the last minute.

The Boxing Commission, from Chairman Claude W. Owen to the last inspector, pitched in with willingness and were invaluable in keeping the programs running smoothly. The Evening Star and every radio station in tow, WOL, WTOP, WRC, WMAL, WWDC and WINX, were free with their space and time.

Frank Silva and Jerry Strong of Winx teamed to present thrilling broadcasts of each show and Russ Hodges of WOL teamed with Strong and Jimmy Lake in introductions and announcing the bouts in bgi-league style and i na thoroughly colorful manner.

Elks, Police Boys Bands Hailed

The Elks Boys Band, under the direction of James L. Kidwell and through the efforts of Manager Jerry J. Leer, and the Metropolitan Pilice Boys Club Band, led by Clint Brown and managed by Sergt. Forrest Binswanger, combined to furnish music at the finals which amazed listeners with its excellence.

There were many more who pitched in and helped no end—many more than could possibly be named.

But in the long run it was the boys themselves, those 86 youngsters from every section of the city and its environs who fought their very hearts out for the fun of it that made the tournament the greatest and most spuectacular ever sene in Washington.

Without them there wouldn't have been the Battle of Belts.

Navy Plebe Swimmers Defeat Blair, 37 to 29

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's Plebe swimming team wound up its 17th season undefeated by outscoring Blair Military Academy of Blairtown, N. J., 37 to 29.

Commodore Swimmers Beat Navy, 49-26

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Joseph Verdeur of Bainbridge Naval Training Center established what most officials said was a new 200-yard world's indoor backstroke record today as the Bainbridge swimming team bested Navy 49 to 26 today.

Verdeur clipped one second off the record of 2 minutes, 22 seconds set by Dick Hough of Princeton in 1939, the judges declared.

The Baingridge mermen limited the Midshipmen to a pair of first places, as the Commodores won the 300-yard medley relay, 220-yard freestyle, the 220-yard breast stroke, the 440-yard free style, and the 400-yard medley relay events.

Midshipman Bob Cowell took the 150-yard back stroke event and Middy Butner shared a dead heat with Hobert of Bainbridge in the 50-yard free style event.

SUMMARIES

300-YARD MEDLEY RELAY—Won by Bainbridge (Grovas, Verdeur, Martenchick). Time, 2 minutes 56.6 seconds.

220-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Ris (Bainbridge); second, Taioli (Bainbridge); third, Mize (Bainbridge). Time, 2 minutes 13.5 seconds.

50-YARD FREE STYLE—Tied by Nutner (Navy) and Hobart (Bainbridge); second, Hallett (Navy). Time, 24 seconds.

FANCY DIVING—Won by Barker (Navy); second, Harlan (Bainbridge); third, Kelley (Navy). High score, 99.8 score.

100-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Ris (Bainbridge); second, Hobart (Bainbridge); third, Hallett (Navy). Time, 52.2 seconds.

150-YARD BACKSTROKE—Won by Cowell (Navy); second, Mott (Navy); third, McCarthy (Bainbridge). Time, 1 minute 35.4 seconds.

200-YARD BREASTSTROKE—Won by Verdeur (Bainbridge); second, Tyler (Bainbridge); third, Pavelle (Navy). Time, 2 minutes 21 seconds.

440-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Taioli (Bainbridge); second, Maloney (Bainbridge); third, Thompson (Navy). Time, 4 minutes 52 seconds.

400-YARD RELAY—Won by Bainbridge (Hobart, Graves, Verdeur and Ris). Time, 3 minutes 34 seconds.

Navy Jayvee Matmen

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—The U. S. Naval Academy Junior Varsity wrestling team blanked the junior team of the Naval Preflight school of Chapel Hill, N. C., 34-0, today.

N. Y. Athletes Pace Field in Weight Toss

By Harold Claassen

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—New York A. C., custtomary winner of the America indoor track and field championships, took a big step toward the 1945 crown today by grabbing two scoring places in the 35-pound weight throw, held in the semiprivacy of a downtown National Guard Armory.

Henry Dreyer, defending champion, flung the huge iron ball 55 feet 10⅜ inches for first place but his teammate, Frank Berst, odds-on favorite, finished out of the money. Irving Folsworth, another NYAC competitor, was second with 52 feet 9⅛ inches.

Tony Penico of Pennsylvania, was third and Tom Montgomery of the Olympic, San Francisco, foutrh.

Vincent Barry of Navy, Archie Parsons of Michigan, and Stanton Callender of New York University, won the three trial heats in the 1000-yard run in which all the favorites qualified. Dan Kirk of Penn, George Kennedy of Tufts, Robert Thomason of Michigan and Dick Hall of Navy, are the other finalists.

Floyd Cuff and Art Bigley, both of Navy; James Herbert of New York's Grand Street Boys; Lee S. Hofacre of Drake, Elmore Harris of Elberon, N. J., and Herbert McKenley of Boston qualified for the 600-yard final.

Navy Rifle Team Whips Maryland

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—Navy's rifle team scored a 1385 to 1332 victory over the riflemen from the University of Maryland today.

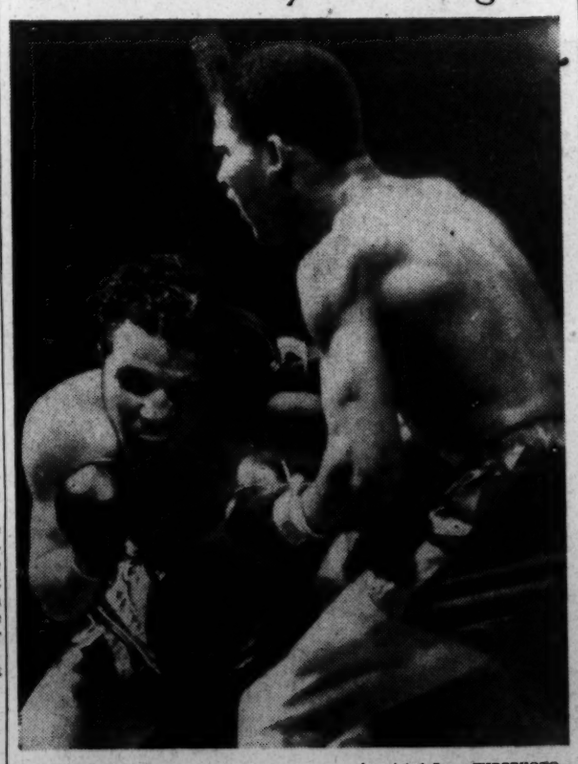
George Monthan's 280 was the best score of the match.

A 276 shot by Rodenhausen, headed the Maryland firing column.

Godoy, Villar Meet

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—Arturo Godoy of Chile, South America, who twice fought Joe Louis for the heavyweight title, was signed to meet Claudia Villar of Tampa, Fla., March 9.

Sweet Victory for 'Sugar'



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

"Sugar" Ray Robinson, of Harlem, and Jake LaMotta, of the Bronx, slug it out in close quarters in their bout Friday night at Madison Square Garden when Robinson won his third victory in four starts against the Bronx battler. Robinson, right, was a 4 to 1 betting favorite and won unanimously.

Commodores Regain Lead Late to Win

Annapolis, Feb. 24 (AP).—It took another Navy team to do it, but the Sailors from the Bainbridge Naval Training Center defeated the hitherto unbeaten quintet from the Naval Academy today, 68-60, in a hard-fought battle, closely contested throughout.

Bainbridge took an early lead, running the score to 11-5 in the first four minutes. Navy bounced back to make it 19-15 halfway through the first period, but the half ended with Bainbridge ahead, 32-30.

Navy went out in front in the first five minutes of the second half again, but the Sailors from Bainbridge regained the lead. The score was tied at 47-all in the second half, but in the last four minutes of the game Navy tired visibly, and the Commodores ran the score to 68-60.

Adrian Back, Naval Academy guard, was high man for his team with 17 points, while Doug Holcomb led the Bainbridge attack with 18 points.

ADD NAVY—	G	FG	P	Navy.	G	FG	P
Bainbridge.				Carroll,f.	6	3	15
Crossin,f.	0	1	1	Howe,f.	0	0	0
Holcomb,f.	9	0	18	Nelson,c.	5	0	10
Schaefer,f.	2	1	5	Duden,c.	3	4	10
Frascella,f.	4	0	8	Lippy,g.	4	0	8
Coleman,c.	2	1	5	Back,g.	6	5	17
Hamilton,g.	5	1	11	Totals	24	12	86
Schwartz,g.	3	3	13				
Armstrong,g.	3	1	7				
Totals	30	8	68				

Score at half—Bainbridge, 32; Navy, 30.

Army Five Edges New York U., 54-51

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Army's basketball team, scoring four points with two minutes remaining, nosed out New York University 54 to 51, today.

The Cadets had faded in the second half, when the Violets came on to tie the score at 48-all. Capt. Dale Hall, the game's high scorer with 20 points, and Ed Rafalko scored field goals to clinch the victory. Army held a 32-to-22 margin at half time.

Freshman Adolph Schayes was the high scorer for the visitors with 15 points.

It was Army's eleventh victory of the season against one defeat.

Ft. Monroe Nine Expected to Be Stronger in '45

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—The Fort Monroe Gunners' baseball team, which reached Third Service Command semifinals last season, expects to have an even stronger club this season, Capt. Joe Murray, head coach, announced today.

Captain Murray expects to find enought talent among the veterans recently returned to Fort Monroe from overseas service to more than make up for the key men who have been shipped out. He and Phil Davis, post athletic director and assistant baseball coach, have issued a call for ball players to report to the post YMCA at 2:30 p. m. Monday, March 5.

Davis is working on a schedule that is expected to keep them playing ball fairly often all summer, and one big-league game already has been scheduled for the parade grounds diamond. This is with the Washington Nationals March 31.

Corpls. Ken Rhyne and John Herbik, star pitchers who are able enough as hitters to qualify as outfielders, still are around. Also on hand is Sergt. Ray Thompson, the third member of the hurling staff. Pvt. Ernest Finnegan, the catcher, is gone, but at least two new prospects will be out, including a veteran who served in Alaska.

Sergt. Elton Graves, first baseman, and Lieut. Camille Durand, second baseman, plan to play again. Sergt. Ray Condon, the star shortstop, is still on the post, but there is some question as to whether he will be available when the batting begins. Sergt. John Kelbel, third sacker, and Sergt. John Fry, the team's leading hitter and best outfielder last season, are back.

However, Pfc. Pete Tondini, leftfielder, is gone, and Pfc. John Hudak, another outfielder and football star, probably will not be here for baseball. F/Sergt. Pat Higgins, who was a regular outfielder last season until he was transferred to Texas, is back and will be out for his old spot.

Fred Davis, Former Redskin, Graduate Of Sports Course

Lexington, Va., Feb. 24.—Among the graduates of the athletics and recreation course at the school for personnel services, Lexington, Va., this week, was Second Lieut. Fred L. Davis, former professional football player for the Washington Redskins. His wife lives at Citronelle, Ala.

Graduates of the course will aid in bringing the War Department's special services program to American troops at home and abroad. The objective of this program is to aid the individual soldier in becoming better adjusted to Army life, and to equip him mentally and physically to be a more efficient fighting man and citizen.

Athletics, recreation, soldier shows, soldier music and handicrafts are included in the Special Services program. This program aims to provide the soldier with broad opportunities for participation in activities of his own choosing.

Lieutenant Davis will work in Special Service for Squadron A, March Field, Calif. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama.

Mass. Boxing Appears Due for Investigation

Boston, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Boxing in Massachusetts appeared due for a gubernatorial investigation today.

Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of Massachusetts was asked to convene a public hearing to consider charges and counter charges brought by the state boxing commission and by Promoter Eddie Mack of the Andy Callahan A. C.

The request for an official investigation and hearing was contained in a letter to the governor from Mack who promised to substantiate charges made by him against the boxing commission.

In his letter to the governor, Mack said that a number of "unjust" and "false" charges had been made against him by the commission in connection with a boxing bout last week in which the principal participant was Pordena Smith of Sydney, N. S., claimant of the middleweight championship of the maritime provinces. Smith was knocked out in four rounds of a 10-round bout.

The commission charged in a letter that Mack made public that they had received "once again . . . a number of complaints about your promotions."

"It is the consesnsus of opinion thta your last show was the worst ever perpetrated on the boxing public in recent years," read the commission letter that was dictated by Commissioner Samuel O. Smith.

The commission charged that Mack had received several such warnings. It advised that in the future he and his club would be held strictly to the rules as regards substitutions, filing contracts and the publicizing of boxers' records.

"Failure to cooperate may result in the suspension of your club license," the letter concluded.

In a reply, a copy of which was directed to Governor Tobin, Mack denied that he ever before had received such a warning from the commission. He listed a series of fights he had promoted during the past 14 months, including a match between world champions Willie Pep, Hartfrod, Conn., featherweight, and Manuel Ortiz, El Centro, Calif., bantamweight.

Out of 18 fights run by the Callahan A. C. during the last 14 months, 16 have been civil wars or great fights, Mack's letter read.

In asking for an immediate open hearing, he listed 11 charges, several of which questioned the conduct of commission members in carrying out their duties.

The Fight Racket

By Al Costello

Ever stop to think what a versatile guy Promoter Goldie Ahearn is? . . . He can not only "lose money" promoting fights but he can even drop a few bobs promoting tennis matches as he did the other night at Uline Arena—so he says! . . . Sam (The Mumbler) Sobel, now in Miami with Dixie Oliver, who fights Tuesday night there, has been received in big time style by the Miami press, which is devoting column after column on "The Mumbler's" professional opinion on everything from Joe Louis' future in the ring to the abortive cost of nickel cigars nowadays! . . . . Clent Conway, who meets Colon Chaney Tuesday night at Turner's Arena for the Joe Turner-Gabe Menendez combine, has won eight straight since his discharge from the Army, including his last three by knockouts. . . . Frank Pagliaro and Pete Gianaris, persistent ringsiders at all fights, are getting boiled out at Hot Springs, Ark., and by this time doubtless have the situation very well in hand. . . . When Johnny Finazzo and Bee Bee Washington fought their second straight draw at Turner's Arena two weeks ago, Heinie Blaustein, noted Baltimore trainer, wasn't in Finazzo's corner as is customary because of his friendship for "Bo" Bregman, manager of Washington. . . . Heinie simply played neutral and was the happiest of all over the draw decision. . . Quite a few Washmgtonians will journey to Baltimore tomorrow night to see the Al Hart-Lee Q. Murray heavyweight fuss, which should be a dilly, at the Coliseum inasmuch as the Turner-Menendez card is scheduled for Tuesday instead of the usual Monday night date. . . . Wasn't that an excellent job of announcing Russ WOL) Hodges, Jerry (Winx) Strong and Jimmy (Carnation) Lake turned in Friday night at the Post-A.A.U. Battle of Belts finals? . . . and weren't those finals honeys, every one of them?

It was a second girl for the Dick (Boxing Commish Secretary), O'Briens born Thursday . . . Mother and daughter are doing well, but Richard hasn't entirely recovered as yet! . . . Newt (Post) Bowers and Ann (Post Library) Sobel hauled off and tied the knot last Saturday at Hagerstown in a ceremony that didn't surprise a soul except the minister! . . . Ex-boxing Commissioner Lieut. John Agnew hasn't yet learned the fine points of knock rummy and there's no relief in sight! . . . Pienne Gruen, manager of Claudio Villar, and his charming missus take off for Mexico City via plane Wednesday for acouple of months stay . . . Joe Gannon's shoulder, in which a cold settled last week forcing him to call off his Turner's Arena bout, is okay again but the other local young pro sensation, Frank Sweeney is still abed with his cold, which is so severe it prevented him from attending the Battle of Belts finals in which both Sweeney and Gannon first began their climb to fame and possibly fortune . . . Herbie Jones, another young pro star who first started in the Battle of Belts, is a sensation in Norfolk, but is unable to show his wares in Washington as he will not be 18 for several more months . . . Like Sweeney, Herbie is piloted by Lou Jamerson, who brought both boys along from novices . . .

One of the best cracks of the year came from Tom (Harry) Rice, who with Ralph Murdock and Bob Tiger selected Eliseo Vito as the outstanding novice runnerup to receive the Atlas Club's wristwatch in the Battle of Belts. . . . Murdock, as chairman of the club's award committee, asked the group if it had come to a decision? . . . Rice, noting the bewildered faces of Murdock and Tiger at the finish of the sizzling bouts shot back quickly: "Has the committee come TO yet?" . . . George Fuller, Merrick Boys' Club 118 pounder who was voted the Touchdown Club's wristwatch as the outstanding novice scrapper, will receive his award at the regular Tuesday luncheon meeting of the Touchdowners. . . . Lieut. Bobby Goldstein, former University of Virginia boxing captain who is also the brother of Goldie Ahearn, is headed for the C. B. I. theater of operations with the Army Air Force, in which he is a pilot . . . did you know, incidentally, Goldie's real name is Isadore Goldstein? . . . Gabe Menendez, who is now posing as a connoisseur of Chinese food, makes regular weekly visits to Chinatown to load up on favorite viands—which really means he's hungry! . . . Lew Diamond, the sometimes "Honest Brakeman" who manages Clent Conway, now denies he is a member of the New York Fight Managers' "Guilt," which still has Promoter Joe Turner on the boycott list, after it had been supposed all along that he was. . . . Soch a bizness!

Battle of Belts Final Results

Senior Division

118-pound class—Charley Habron, (St. Mary's Boys Club) decisioned Eddie Funk (Pete's A. C.)

126-pound class—Lloyd Habron (St. Mary's Boys Club) decisioned Marvin Marshall (Gallaudet College).

135-pound class—Boyd Sondheimer (Pete's A. C.) knocked out Marvin Bailey (St. Mary's Boys Club), 2:26 of first round.

147-pound class—Frank McGregor (St. Mary's Boys Club) knocked out Ray Yates (Pete's A. C.), 2:12 of second round.

160-pound class—Lou Pavone (St. Mary's Boys Club) decisioned Carl Steele (St. Mary's Boys Club).

Heavyweight class—Frank Peter (St. Mary's Boys Club) knocked out Joe Anderson (Anacostia Naval Air Station), 1:34 of second round.

Novice Division

112-pound class—Francis Di Giovanni (Washington Boys' Club) decisioned George Karadimos (Pete's A. C.).

118-pound class—Georgie Fuller (Merrick Boys' Club) decisioned Eliseo Vito (Merrick Boys' Club).

126-pound class—Billy Moran (Merrick Boys' Club) decisioned Joe Dunn (Merrick Boys' Club).

135-pound class—John Mason (Pete's A. C.) scored TKO over James Schultz (Washington Boys' Club) 0.55 seconds first round.

147-pound class—Jimmy Balderson (Apollo A. C.) decisioned Leslie Massey (Gallaudet College).

160-pound class—Paul Hubbard (Apollo A. C.) decisioned Ralph Meador (Pete's A. C.).

175-pound class—Frank Warner (Apollo A. C.) decisioned George Maverick (Liberty Amateur A. C.).

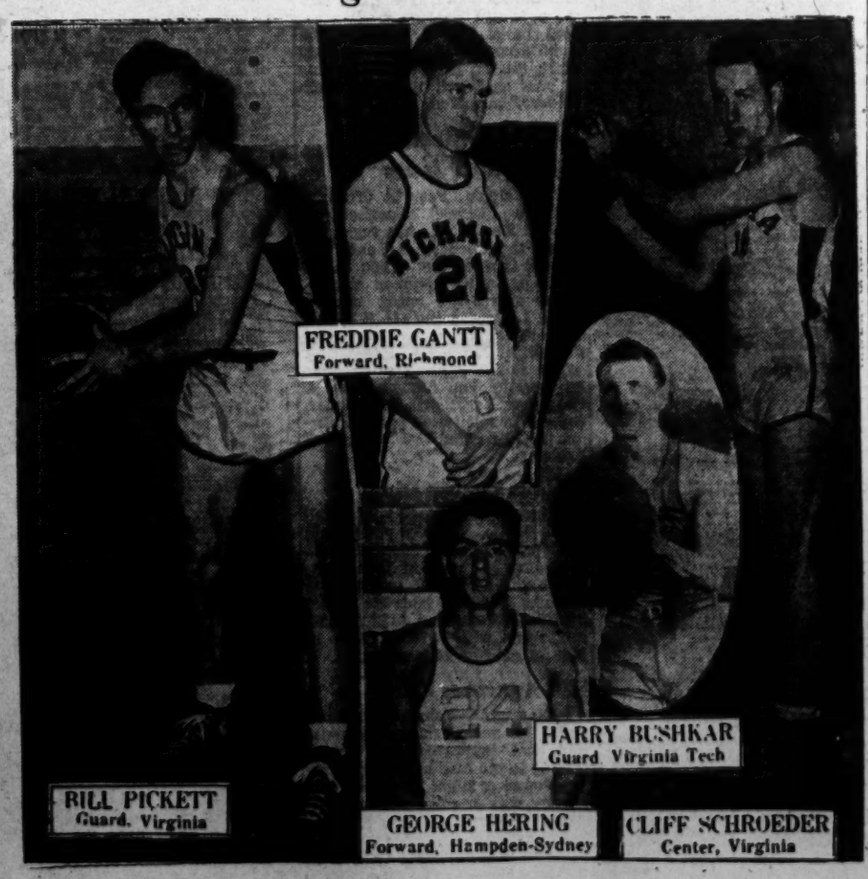
Heavyweight class—John Gough (Apollo A. C.) won by forfeit from Melvin Ferrall (Liberty Amateur A. C.).

SILVER GLOVES FINALS

50-pound class—Mike King (Georgetown Boys' Club) decisioned Tony Rosetta (Washington Boys' Club).

100-pound class—Lester Allison (Washington Boys' Club) decisioned Billy Marpell (Georgetown Boys' Club).

1945 All-Virginia Basketball Team



Two Cavaliers Are Selected On All-State

By Barton Pattie

Richmond, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—The University of Virginia's State champions won two berths on the Associated Press all-State basketball team for 1945, and Hampden-Sydney, Richmond and Virginia Tech captured one position each on the honor quint.

Selected on the basis of the votes of Virginia college coaches, the all-star five takes the floor as follows:

Forwards—Freddie Gantt, Richmond, and George Hering, Hampden-Sydney.

Center—Cliff Schroeder, Virginia.

Guards—Harry Bushkar, Virginia Tech, and Bill Pickett, Virginia.

Gantt, Bushkar Repeaters

Gantt and Bushkar are repeaters, having been named on the 1944 all-State team. Pickett won a second team spot last year, while Hering and Schroeder, both Navy trainees, are newcomers to the Old Dominion basketball scene.

Gantt and Hering had a close battle at the polls with Stan Madgziak, William and Mary's aggressive sharpshooter, who missed a first team position by a very narrow margin. The coaches were in agreement on the other three all-State men by an overwhelming vote, however.

Gantt, a 6-foot-1 basketball natural, has been a key man on Coach MacPitt's Spider outfit for the past two seasons. Although a mumps outbreak cut the Richmond schedule in half and Gantt did not have a full chance to show his stuff, the mentors decided that Gantt, who had averaged 16 points in seven games, was good enough for their first team. He was an All-State scholastic selection from John Marshall High three years ago.

Hering Tigers High Scorer

Hering has been the high scorer on Coach Frank Summers' strong Tiger quint, an outfit which won 12 of its 16 games. His total for the season was 166 points. Coaches of the teams which met Hampden-Sydney this season were so impressed with the smooth work of Hering that they gave him an almost unanimous All-State vote.

Schroeder is the surprise member of the 1945 quint. To make the grade, the Cleveland, Ohis, athlete had to outshine Ward Speer, veteran member of the Cavalier squad and a fine center himself. Schroeder, who stands six-feet-two, is a good ball handler and he developed an especially effective tip-in shot and a backwards pass which so stepped up the Cavaliers' floor game that Coach Gus Tebell gave him the starting spot over Speer in late games.

Bushkar Only Veteran

Bushkar, a Dehue (W. Va.) lad who made the Tech Varsity as a 16-year-old two seasons ago, was the only veteran on Coach Gummy Proctor's Gobbler Five this season. He has turned in consistently outstanding performances, amassing 182 points in 14 games on a losing outfit.

Pickett served as captain of Virginia's 144 quint and returned fo ranother brilliant season at guard. He was Coach Tebell's big gun on defense and tossed in 126 points in helping the Cavaliers along to eight straight wins over State College foes and an impressive season's record against all-comers of 13 victories and four defeats.

Magdziak won the captaincy of the all-State second teamers for the season. His running mates are Ray Heinisch, Emory and Henry, at forward; Bob Houff, Bridgewater, center, and Bill MacBratney, Virginia, and John Morgan, Hampden-Sydney, guards. Houff, of Fincastle, was the State's highest scorer with 285 points in 14 games, and Heinisch ranked next with 252 points.

Honorable mentionees in the all-State voting were Cleary and Burnett of Virginia, Orcutt of Randolph-Macon, Wright of W. & M., Wiles of E. & H. at forwards; Hutcheson of Hampden-Sydney, Pitts of Richmond, Speer of Virginia at center; Mackiewicz of W. & M. at guard.

Layden, ODT Chief Confer; Travel Comment Withheld

Chicago, Feb. 24 (AP).—Elmer Layden, commissioner of the National Football League, admitted today he conferred with the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington yesterday, but said "nothing definite" resulted as far as 1945 travel plans for his league was concerned.

Layden had eluded reporters in Washington and the ODT office declined comment on the football chief's visit.

He said Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, had requested the conference. "Nothing definite was done," he added, "and Colonel Johnson asked me to come back later."

Layden's trip followed by a few days a series of Washington conferences involving Will Harridge and Ford Frick, presidents of the American and National leagues, respectively, in which the baseball leaders pledged a 25 per cent reduction in team travel mileage.

Scores

BASKETBALL
Bainbridge, 68; Navy, 60.
Army, 54; N. Y. U., 51.
SWIMMING
Iowa, 42; Illinois, 42 (tie).
WRESTLING
West York (Pa.) High, 24; Mercersburg, 14.

Cage Bears Face Camp Lee Five At Turner's Today

Taking what they style a "high hurdle," the Washington Bears, seeking to taake a clean slate into the benefit game tomorrow night, will meet the undefeated Camp Lee team at Turner's Arena this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Their opponents will come to town with a record of 36 straight wins during the past two years. Shelton Matthews, stocky 6-footer, leads their scoring department, having averaged 15 points to a game during the past 19 contests. Don McIntosh, his sidekick, has an average of 12 points a game.

The team will have, in addition, Bill Winters, former Cleveland pro; Joe Holloway and Russ Peaks of the Detroit Falcons, former Renaissance Stars Bud Howe and Jerry Bailey, and Jim Mitchell, recently with the Chicago Grenadiers.

The Quartermastres have averaged 53 points a game, and no team has come within 10 points of their total at the final. A preliminary game will get under way at 3 o'clock between the General Accounting Office teams of the Recreation League.

Bobby Jones Invited To Jacksonville Golf

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP).—An invitation to participate in the $5000 Jacksonville Open Golf Tournament next week has been extended to Bobby Jones, Atlanta lawyer and grand-slam champion.

Acceptance by Bobby, said Roland Hurley, pro of the Brentwood course, would "give thousands of servicemen in this area an opportunity to see the kingpin of them all in action for the first time."

Bee's All-Stars, Cage Bears Set for Polio Tilt Tomorrow

The local basketball classic of the year, with many of the Nation's greatest stars, past and present slated to perform, is scheduled tomorrow night at Uline Arena at 8 o'clock. It's the second annual President's birthday celebration sports offering for the benefit of the infantile paralysis fund. A capacity crowd of 6,000 is expected, netting a profit of approximately $10,000 for the polio fund.

The opening game will present Marine Corps Institute, winner of 25 out of 26 games, and Fort Belvoir, winner of 18 out of 20. This contest should go a long way towar ddeciding the service championship of this vicinity.

The nightcap will bring together Commander Clair Bee's team of former Long Island University cage artists and the Washington Bears, who met in the feature of last year's initial polio benefit with the L. I. U. lads taking a 31-29 decision.

All of the color and atmosphere of a Madison Square Garden basketball program will be in evidence. Carter Barron, chairman of the subcommittee on entertainment, has arranged for the appearance of the Metropolitan Police Band, the Marine Corps Institute drum and bugle corps, Georgia Auld's nationally famous dance band, and several stage and radio acts. The extra-curricula divertisement will hold sway preceding the opening game, between games and during times out.

Servicemen to Attend

Nearly 1000 servicemen, including about 500 war wounded, will view the proceedings as guests of the Atlas and Variety clubs. The Touchdown Club has purchased seats for Washington's high and prep basketers of the white schools. A. E. Lichtman, local theater owner, will be host to the cage players of the colored junior and senior high schools. Many notables in Washington's civic, sports and military life also will be in the stands.

Four all-Americans will be in the galaxy of stars due to appear. They are George Glamack of North Carolina University, now the hottest thing in local cage circles as leader of the Office of Strategic Services team of the Heurich League; Herb Bergman, Georgia Tech guard performing with Fort Belvoir, and Phil Rabin and Ossie Schectman, L. I. U. forwards. Glamack will join forces with the L. I. U. stars, being the only players outside of Blackbird alumni ranks to perform with Bee's club.

Fordham Star to Play

Other outstanding players to be seen are Lieut. Frank Klemley, former Fordham University flash, the player-oach of the Marine Institute team; Sergt. Eddie Phillips, former Baltimore University forward, who has averaged 19 points per game with the Marines, and Frank Kuebler, a leading scorer in the Big Six Conference when he played with Iowa State and who will be in the Fort Belvoir line-up.

The L. I. U. and Washington Bear player lists read like basketball's hall of fame. In addition to Rabin and Schectman, the Long Island array will include such as Irving Torgoff, Art Hillhouse, Dolly King, the Rader twins, Lennie and Howie, Ben Kramer, Mike Sewitch and Hank Beenders, while in the Bears' ranks are Pop Gates, Tarzan Cooper, Johnny Isaacs, Puggy Bell, Zach Clayton, Sugar Cain and Flip Jackson, all currently starring in professional basketball.

Tribe Boss Asks Clearer Definition Of 'Play-Ball' Edict

Cleveland, Feb. 24 (AP).—Manager Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians believes that only a clearly defined "play ball" from Washington manpower officials will bring 4-F rejected ball players from their war jobs for spring training.

"Nothing short of a specific declaration by the authorities in Washington to the effect that the Government approves participation in professional athletics by players who have been rejected for military service will get the boys out of the factories in time for spring training," declared Boudreau.

"I'm talking about the permanent 4-F's. The Army and Navy don't want them. The factories do. Someone in Washington must decide whether these men are more valuable in the war plants or on the baseball fields."

Killinger Moves

Lieut. Comdr. Glenn Killinger, Penn State's former All-American and last year coach of the North Carolina Preflight football team, has been named athletic director of the Navy base at DeLand, Fla.

Perruso's Faces Sailor Five in Heurich Loop

With every contest bearing special significance, excitement in the Heurich Basketball League should hit a new high tonight in Heurich gym. The 9 p. m. affair brings together Perruso's Cafe against Naval Ordance in the first of the loop championship playoffs. Preceeding this, Naval Research plays Garvin's Grill at 6:45 p. m. and Senate Beer tackles Savakos Grill at 7:50 in third-round tilts which are designed to qualify another club for the playoff bracket alongside Perruso's, Drdnance and Office of Strategic Services.

Two defeats are sufficient to eliminate a team in the playoffs, but only one is required to do the same in the third round.

If Perruso's Si Wagman, Barry Kreisberg, Lenny Mills, George Garber, Arnold "Red" Auerbach and Nick Fillah are in top form, spectattors will see a sensational exhibition of set shooting. This won't guarantee victory, however, because Ordnance also is loaded with top scorers at every position. The Sailors' experts are Jack Laffey, Hal Fleit, Earl May, Larry Feldman, Ed Merrill, Harvey Helms and Bill Bowen. Contrary to Perruso's style, Ordnance collects most of its points on cutting underneath or long one handers.

Perruso's beat Ordnance, 53-47 and 58-46, in their first two meetings but may have a more difficult time during this renewal of thier rivalry.

The law of averages may be operating in favor of Senate tonight. Three times the Brewers, who recently lost out for second place in the first and second rounds, have bowed to Kavakos. If Senate does breka the jinx, Ollie Tipton and Akins brothers, Frank and Al, may be the ones to do it.

Kavakos is counting on Bob "Leaping Gazelle" Berry, Bob "Gunner" Custer and Fred "Knocky" Thomas to help hang another horsecollar on this rival.

As for the Garvin's-Research affair, Garvin's won the first game between them, 45-40, but lost the second, 38-31. With Jerry Zanelotti, Dick Greer and Ben Zola operating for the Grillmen and Harry Anderson and Paul Busse for the naval outfit, this should be another hard-fought contest.

Rates Him Toughest

Jim Thorpe rates Bill Hollenback, one-time Penn All-American and later coach of three unbeaten football teams at Penn State, the toughest gridder he ever played against.

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★ NEWS FOR WOMEN (3:45) stars Martha Baker and Bob Evans.

★ G. E. HOUS PARTY! (4:0 Fun and prizes—it's real houseparty!

★ STUMP US at 5:00, with prizes for tunes we can't remember. Follows Sing Along Club at 4:30.

★ CITY DESK at 5:35 offers cash prizes to listeners with noses for news.

★ THE FACTFINDER has everybody listening at 5:45 for facts you can't find elsewhere.

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Net of Pepco Declines 6% In January

By S. Oliver Goodman

Net income of the Potomac Electric Power Co. dropped 6 per cent in January, as compared with the same month last year.

A 3.8 per cent increase in operating revenues for the month was more than offset by a 12 per cent jump in expenses and a 53 per cent heavier provision for depreciation.

The figures, as filed by the company yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission, compared as follows: Operating revenues for January, $2,120,564 against $2,041,862 in the same 1944 month; operating expenses $1,004,742 vs. $897,029; depreciation $221,287 vs. $144,582; taxes $409,914 vs. $443,216; net income $363,340 vs. $388,015.

Pepco noted that January's revenues were decreased $85,000 by an estimated rate reduction set aside as a contingent reserve for repayment to customers in the event the court sustains an order of the PUC.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Drug Store Sales Here Heavy

Washington has 313 drug stores which sold an estimated $52,673,000 worth of merchandise in 1943, the last year for which figures are available, according to a report issued here yesterday by the National Wholesale Druggists Association.

Analyzing the figures from a national standpoint, E. Allen Newcomb, secretary of the association, said that Washingtonians apparently buy 200 per cent more than the national average. He arrived at this conclusion by estimating that the Nation's Capital has 0.604 per cent of the United States population and buys 1.933 per cent of the $2,715,000,000 worth of merchandise annually sold by the country's drug stores.

Council to Hear 'Quiz Program'

Members of the Washington Life Insurance Trust Council will be entertained by a "quiz program" at their dinner meeting Wednesday night in the Grace Dodge Hotel. Select questions pertaining to insurance will be fired at a group of "quiz kids," acording to Lester A. Lawrence, secretary of the council. The program has been arranged under the supervision of Eugene Thore of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Raymond A. DuFour will act as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Burrill Will Speak

Dr. Cecil Burrill of Standard Oil of New Jersey will address members of the local Controllers Institute of America at a meeting Tuesday night in the Carlton Hotel. Dr. Burrill will discuss the postwar outlook for the petroleum industry.

Earnings Statements

Western Union Telegraph Co. reports 1944 net income of $8,316,229 compared with $7,235,008 in 1943. The profit was equal to $6.21 a share on the class "A" stock against $5.80 in the previous year.

National Biscuit Co. reports for the year ended December 31 net profit of $9,039,208, equal to $1.16 a share, against $9,658,113 or $1.26 a share in 1943.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. reports net income of $3,607,814 for 1944, equal to $2.70 a share, compared with $3,923,898 or $2.96 for 1943.

W. Va. Factory Planned

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—The American Cyanamid Co. announced today purchase of an 800-acre factory site near St. Marys, W. Va., adding that it had not determined when construction will be started.

N. Y. Bonds

By the Associated Press

Total sales, $4,320,000; previous day, $10,670,000; week ago, $4,231,500; year ago, $5,614,700; two years ago, $13,283,000; January 1 to date, $504,850,500; year ago, $667,741,750; two years ago, $555,071,100.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Feb. 24.		
40 bonds	106.30	—0.02
10 higher grade rails	114.28	Unch.
10 second grade rails	94.23	—0.02
10 public utilities	106.93	—0.05
10 Industrials	107.76	Unch.

Sales in thousands		High	Low	Close	Net Chge
CORPORATION BONDS					
60	Alleg 3¼ '54	105¼	104	104	—1
23	Am&FP 5 2030	97½	97½	97½	
5	AmT&T 3¼ '61	109	108¾	109	
32	Am T&T 5 '65	121¼	121¼	121¼	
9	Am Tob 3 '62	104¾	104¾	104¾	
10	Ang CN deb 6?	98	98	98	
10	Atl CAL 3¾ '63	106	105¾	106	
13	ACL 4½ '64	105¼	105	105	
23	B&O 95 A	76½	76½	76½	
16	B&O 95 C	87¼	86¾	86¾	
25	B&O 2000 D	76¾	76¼	76¼	
10	B&O 96	76¾	76	76	
76	B&O cv 60	64	63¾	63¾	
8	B&O 4 '48	102½	102¾	102¾	
10	B&OPLE&WV 4 '51	98¼	98½	98½	
39	B&O SW 50	94½	94½	94½	
9	Buf R&P 57st	77¾	77¾	77¾	
9	Can P 4 perp	101¼	100¾	101¼	
5	Celan 3½ '62	105¾	105¾	105¾	
20	Cen G 5 '59 C	15½	15½	15½	
10	Cen G cn 5 '45	55½	55½	55½	
27	Cen Pac 5 '60	100¼	100	100	
5	Cen P 1st 4 '49	108¼	108¼	108¼	
36	CRRNJ 5 '87	41¾	41¾	41¾	
90	Chi & A 3 '49	37½	37	37½	
8	CB&Q 4½ '77	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	
5	C&EI inc 97	66¼	66¼	66¼	
16	CGW 4½ 2038	70¾	70¼	70¼	
27	CGW 4 '88	95¼	94¾	95¼	
185	CMSPP 5 '75	80¾	80¼	80¼	
321	CMSPP 5 2000	20¾	20¾	20½	
21	CMSP 4½ '89 C	106¼	105¾	105¾	
20	CMSP & P 4 '89	102	102	102	
81	C&NW 4½ '99	85¼	85	85¼	
12	C R I P 4½ '52 A	55¾	55½	55¾	
15	C R I P 4½ '60	15¾	15¾	15¾	
1	C R I & P 4 '88	82	81¼	81¼	
69	C R I P r 4 '34	49½	49¼	49¼	
46	C C C S L 4½ '77	89¼	89¼	89¼	
8	Cl U T 3 '72	105¼	105	105¼	
1	Col Gas 4½ '77	104¾	104¾	104¾	
6	Un Pac 1st 4 '47	106¼	106¼	106¼	
20	W Sh 4 2361	82	82	82	
24	W Md 4 '52	106½	106	106¼	
1	Westn Pac 4½ 2014	99¾	99¾	99¾	
10	West Un 5 '60	107¼	107	107	
13	Wh Sul 3½ '66	101½	103½	103½	
28	Wis Cen 4 '49	87	86¼	87	
13	Wis C 4 S D '36	24½	24½	24½	

New York Cotton

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—Cotton futures held to a narrow range in quiet trading today and closed 10 cents a bale lower to 5 cents higher.

Early in the short session prices moved up as much as 40 cents a bale on buying by spot firms against contracts for lend-lease cotton. Scattered liquidation and hedging upset the trend.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
March	22.09	22.14	22.05	22.05	—1
May	22.00	22.03	21.97	22.00	—2
July	21.67	21.71	21.67	21.68	—1
October	21.10	21.14	21.07	21.13	—1
December	21.03	21.10	21.03	21.09	+1
Middling, spot, 22.34 nominal, off 1.					

Commodity Index

New York, Feb. 24.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today were unchanged at 108.54; previous day, 108.54; week ago, 108.39; Month ago, 108.15; year ago, 107.03.

	1944	1943.	1942.	1941
High	108.87	107.54	103.22	95.12
Low	106.03	103.43	95.54	77.03

(1926 average equals 100.)

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, none; shipments, none; stocks 38,110.

ROSIN—Receipts, 29; shipments, 228; stocks 12,368.

Stocks Lower As Indecisive Week Closes

New York, Feb. 24 (AP).—Easier tendencies continued in today's stock market after a generally indecisive week.

The list got off to a mixed opening but dealings dwindled. While scattered utilities and industrial specialties were ahead at the close of the brief proceedings, losses of fractions to a point or so were well in the majority at the close. Transfers of 620,000 shares compared with 700,000 last Saturday.

Investment hesitancy again was based mainly on thoughts that Washington was preparing to crack down on speculation. In addition, reconversion skepticism revived to a certain extent as the big Allied push swung toward the Rhine.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	219	311
Declines	400	432
Unchanged	202	208
Total issues	821	951

The Associated Press 60-stock average was off .2 of a point at 61.4 and on the week was unchanged. It was the third successive dip.

New 1944-45 highs were touched by American Water Works and Pan-American Airways. Wright Aeronautical was up 4¼ on odd-lot sales. Modest plus marks were retained by American Telephone, Western Union "A," Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., du Pont, Westinghouse, United Aircraft and J. C. Penney.

On the offside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, American Smelting, Calumet & Hecla, U. S. Freight, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Texas Co. and International Harvester.

Bonds emulated stocks. At Chicago wheat was off ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent a bushel. Cotton was down 10 cents a bale to up 5 cents.

Year's Lumber Output Estimated 6% Lower

By the Associated Press

The War Production Board yesterday estimated lumber output last year at 32,553,901,000 board feet, a 6 per cent decline from 1943.

Of the 1944 total, softwood accounted for 25,224,971,000 board feet, down 7.5 per cent from the previous year. Hardwood production declined 0.2 per cent, totaling 7,328,903,000 board feet.

Syracuse GE Plant To Make Jet Engines

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP). Mass production of jet engines for the Air Forces has been inaugurated at the General Electric Co.'s second largest wartime plant, in Syracuse, it was announced today.

The company said the engines are designed to drive planes at "lightning-like" speed at altitudes of more than 6 miles.

A. & P. Trial Delayed

Danville, Ill., Feb. 24 (AP).—Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley today postponed from March 5 to April 2 the trial of a Government suit against the New York Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., charging the company and other defendants with violting the Sherman Anti-trust Act. The delay was requested by Government attorneys.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Feb. 24 (AP).—Grain markets easy to weak most of the session, rallied in the final half hour of futures trading today and finished with all but barley showing fractional gains.

Short covering caused the late upturn with pit traders evening up market positions in preparation for the weekend which may bring important war developments.

At the finish wheat was ⅛ to ⅜ higher than yesterday's close, May, 1.64¼@1.64⅜; corn was up 1⅛ to 1¼, May, 1.12⅛; oats were ⅛ to ½ higher, May, 65½@65⅝; rye was up ⅛ to ¾, May, 1.12½@1.12⅝; barley was off ⅛ to ⅛, May, 1.07⅛.

Range follows:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	1.63⅞	1.64⅜	1.63⅜	1.64⅜
July	1.54⅞	1.55⅜	1.54⅝	1.55⅜
September	1.53⅜	1.53	1.53	1.53⅜
December	1.53⅛	1.54	1.53¼	1.53¾
Corn—				
May	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	1.11⅜	1.12⅛
July	1.10½	1.10⅞	1.10⅜	1.10⅝
September	1.08⅜	1.08⅞	1.08⅜	1.08¾
December	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	1.05¾	1.06
Oats—				
May	64⅞	65⅜	64⅜	65⅜
July	60¾	61⅛	60¼	61
September	58⅛	58⅝	57¾	58⅜
December	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼
Rye—				
May	1.11⅞	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.12⅝
July	1.09½	1.10¼	1.09⅛	1.10¼
September	1.07⅛	1.07½	1.06⅝	1.07½
December	1.07	1.07¼	1.07	1.07⅛
Barley—				
May	1.07⅜	1.07½	1.07⅜	1.07½
July	1.03⅛	1.03⅛	1.02⅝	1.03⅛

Cash Grain

Chicago, Feb. 24 (AP).—WHEAT—No sales.

OATS—No sales.

CORN—No. 4 yellow, 1.09@1.10½; No. 5 yellow, 1.03@1.07¼; sample grade yellow, 95⅜@99⅜.

BARLEY—Malting, 1.20@1.39½ nominal; feed, 1.00@1.15 nominal.

SOYBEANS—No. 2 yellow, 2.20.

FIELD SEED—Per hundredweight nominal: timothy, 6.00@6.25; red top, 15.00@16.00; red clover, 31.50; sweet clover, 10.65; alsike, 28.50.

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86-EG Trinity Place New York 6

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales, 620,000 shares; previous day, 1,320,000; week ago, 701,360; year ago, 372,710; two years ago, 942,870. January 1 to date, 67,217,335; year ago, 33,292,706; two years ago, 42,466,226.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Feb. 24.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chge.
30 inds.	159.08	158.50	158.60	—0.30
20 rails	51.35	51.14	51.25	—0.24
15 utils.	28.04	27.92	28.01	—0.0
65 stks.	59.42	59.19	59.29	—0.16

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 27,500; railroads, 36,820 utilities, 56,800; 65 stocks, 121,120.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
ACF-Brill Mot.	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Acme Stl	1	71	71	71	
Adams Exp	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Addressog-Mult	2	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	6	44¼	43¾	43¾	
Alaska Juneau	24	7⅝	7½	7½	
Alleghany Corp	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Alleghany pf	9	42⅝	42½	42½	
Allegheny pf	1	62½	62½	62½	
Allied Lnd Stl	9	33½	32½	32½	
Allen Industr	4	16½	16¼	16¼	
Al Chem & Dye	2	163	163	163	
Allied Mills	5	33½	32⅞	32⅞	
Allied Strs	9	23⅛	22¾	22¾	
Allis-Ch Mfg	9	44⅞	43⅝	44	
Allis-Ch M pf	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Amal Leather	2	5	5	5	
Am Ag Ch Del	5	29¼	29	29¼	
Am Airlines	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Am Bank Note	10	27¼	26½	27¼	+1¼
Am Bosch	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
Am Cable & R	45	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Am Can	5	93½	93⅜	93⅜	
Am Car & Fdy	7	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	
Am C & F pf	3	103	102¾	103	
Am Ch & Cable	9	30	29⅝	29⅝	
Am Crystal Sug	2	18½	18½	18½	
Am Distill	4	33½	32⅝	32⅝	
Am European	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Am & For Pow	8	3½	3½	3½	
Am & F P 2 pf	1	23½	23	23	
Am-Hawaii SS	2	41¼	41	41¼	
Am Hide & Lea	21	6¼	6¼	6¾	
Am Hi & L pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Am Ice	7	9½	9¼	9¼	
Am Internat	8	10¾	10½	10½	
Am Locomot	8	32⅞	32½	32½	
Am M & Fdy	3	24	23½	23⅝	
Am Metal	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Metal	5	30½	30	30	
Am Pow & Li	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am P&L $6 pf	11	74¾	73¾	74⅜	
Am P&L $7 pf	17	68½	67¾	68⅛	
Am Rad & St S	76	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Roll Mill	18	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
Am Roll Mill pf	5	91½	90½	90½	—1
Am Safe Razor	2	22¾	22	22	
Am Seating	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Am Smelt & R	12	47¾	46⅝	46⅞	
Am Stl Fdrs	13	32½	32⅜	32½	
Am Stores	20	21	21	23	+2¾
Am Sugar Ref	8	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	
Am Tel & Tel	8	163⅛	162⅝	163⅛	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Am Tob B	4	72¾	72⅝	72½	
Am Viscose	4	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	
Am Wat Wks	20	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf	1	113	113	113	
Am Zinc L&S	26	6½	6½	6½	
Am Zinc	86	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	
Anaconda Cop	28	33⅜	33	33	
Anchor Hock Gl	5	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Andes Copper	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Armour & Co	23	8½	8½	8½	
Armour pr pf	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Corp	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
Arnold Const	1	14	14	14	
Artloom Corp	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Assd Dry Goods	5	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
Atch T & S F	10	81⅜	81½	81½	
Atl Coast Line	5	60¾	60	60⅜	
Atl Refining	6	34⅝	34½	34½	
Atlas Corp	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Atlas Corp pf	1	56½	56½	56½	
Atlas Tack	2	21¼	21	21	
Aust Nichols	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Autocar Co	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Avia ion Corp	48	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Bald Loco	33	29⅜	29¼	29½	
Balt & Ohio	29	15¼	14¾	15	
Balt & Ohio pf	11	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
Bangor &	1	15	15	15	
Barber Asph	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Barker Bros	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Barnsdall Oil	33	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Barlow & Wm	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Bayuk Cigars	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Belding-Hem	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
Bell Airc	6	14¼	14	14	
Bendix Aviat	13	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	
Benef Ind Ln	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Best & Co	4	41	41	41	
Best Foods	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Beth Steel	32	72⅜	71¾	71¾	
Beth Steel pf	1	139	139	139	+3
Bigelow-Sanf	1	54	54	54	
Black & Decker	8	26⅝	26	26	
Blaw-Knox	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Boeing Airplane	6	19¼	19	19	
Bohn Al & Brass	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Bond Strs	1	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	
Bond Strs pf	1	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	
Borden Co	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	
Borg-Warner	7	40¾	40¼	40¼	
Boston & Maine	1	6½	6½	6½	
Bower Roll Bear	1	46	46	46	
Brandt Airw	7	19¼	19	19	
Bridgeport Brass	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	
Briggs Mfg	13	40¾	40	40	
Bristol-Myers	1	52	52	52	
Bklyn Un Gas	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Brown Shoe	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Bucyrus-Erie	30	15	14⅝	14⅞	
Budd Mfg	24	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Budd Wheel	30	14	13⅝	13⅞	
Bullard Co	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Bulova Watch	3	23½	23½	23½	
Burling Mills	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Burr Add Mach	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Bush Terminal	19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Butler Bros	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
ButteSCop & Zinc	1	9	9	9	
Byers (AM) Co	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
Calif Packing	6	31¾	30¾	31¼	
Callahan Z-Lead	84	2	1⅞	2	
Calumet & Hec	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Campbell Wyant	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Can Dry G Ale	2	34	33¾	33¾	
Canad Pacific	68	13¾	13½	13½	
Carrier Corp	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Carrier Corp pf	1	72½	72½	72½	
Carriers & Gen	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Case (JI) Co	1	39½	39½	39½	
Caterpil Tractor	2	51	50¾	50¾	
Celanese	42	42½	42	42	
Celanese 1st pf	1	106½	106½	106½	
Celotex Corp	3	16½	16½	16½	
Cens Aguirre	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Cent Foundry	2	8½	8½	8½	
Cent RR NJ	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	—1
Certain-teedProd	8	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Chain Belt	1	23	23	23	
Checker Cab	1	48	48	48	
Ches & Ohio	29	53¾	53	53⅛	
Chi & E Ill	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Chi & N W	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Chi Grt W	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Chi Grt W pf	1	26	26	26	
Chi Mail Order	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Chi & NW	22	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Chi R I & P	22	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Chi Pneu Tool	4	24¼	24	24	
Chi Yell Cab	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Childs Co	1	70	70	70	
Chrysler Corp	105	71¾	71¼	71¾	
Cities Ser & Fuel	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
City Stores	2	12	11¾	12	
Clark Equip	1	58⅜	58	58	
Clev Graph Br	3	47½	47½	47½	
Climax Mol Co	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Cluett Peabody	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Colgate-Palm-P	8	33	32⅝	33	
Collins & Aik	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Col Fuel & Ir	1	27½	27½	27½	
Colum Br cast A	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Colum G&El	71	5⅛	5	5	
Colo&E..6 % pf	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	2	24½	24½	24½	
Colum Carbon	2	102	102	102	+1
Coml Credit	3	42⅞	42¾	42¾	
Coml Invest Tr	7	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	9	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Com'wlth Edis	29	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	46				
Com&South pf	3	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Congoleum-Nairn	1	28	28	28	
ConsCoppermin	15	4⅛	4	4¼	
Cons Edison	15	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
Consol Film Ind	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Cons F Ind pf	2	31	31	31	
Cons Nat Gas	4	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	
Con R R Cub pf	4	23½	23½	23½	
Cons Vultee	88	21⅞	20⅝	21½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	3	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅜
Consol'n Coal	1	20½	20½	20½	
Cont Bak	16	9	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can	3	42¼	42¼	42¾	
Cont Ins	2	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	
Cont Motors	27	11¼	11	11	
Cont Oil Del	12	35	35	35	
Cont Steel	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl	6	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Corn Products	2	63	63	63	
Coty Inc	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Crane Co	4	30⅞	30¼	30¼	
Cream of Wh	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Crosley Corp	2	36½	36	36	
Crown Cork & S	1	43½	43	43	
Crown Ck pf	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Crown Zellerb	3	22¼	22	22	
Crucible Steel	5	44¼	44¼	44½	
Crucible Stl pf	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Cub-Am Sugar	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Cudahy Pack	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Curtis Publishg	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Curtis Pub pr pf	1	60½	60½	60½	
Curtiss-Wr	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cutler-Ham	1	28½	28½	28½	
Davega Stores	1	14	14	14	
Davison Chem	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Decca Records	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Deere & Co	8	43	42⅞	42⅞	
Deere & Co pf	2	37½	37½	37½	
Del & Hudson	6	45	45	45	
Del Lack & W	16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Detroit Edison	5	22¾	22¼	22¼	
Diamond Match	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Diam Match pf	2	42	42	42	
Diam T Motor	4	20¼	20	20	
Dist Corp-Seag	5	44⅜	44	44⅜	
Doehler Jarvis	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Dome Mines	13	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Douglas Airc	4	68½	68	68	
Dow Chem	7	133	132¼	132¼	
Dresser Indust	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Dunhill Int	1	13½	13½	13½	
duPont de N	6	163¼	163¼	163¾	+ 1
Eagle Pich Ld	9	16⅜	16	16	
Eastern Air L	3	41⅜	41	41	
East S Stl	4	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	
Eastman Kodak	1	178	178	178	
Eaton Mfg	2	55	54¾	55	
Edis Bros Strs	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	
Elastic Stop N	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	
El Auto-Lite	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
Elec Boat	16	15⅛	14⅞	15	
El Pow & Lt	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
El P & L 16 pf	2	109	109	109	
El P&L $7 pf	6	116⅛	116	116	
El Pwr N Gas	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Emerson El M	11	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	
Eng Pub Serv	37	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Equit Off Bldg	16	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
Erie RR	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Erie RR pf A	2	74½	74¼	74½	
Eureka V Clean	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Evans Prod	1	18	18	18	
Ex-Cell-O	5	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Fairbanks Mor	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
Farns Tel & R	11	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Fed Mng & Sm	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Fed Mot Truck	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Federal D Strs	7	30½	30	30	
Ferro Enam	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Fid P Fire Ins	2	55	55	55	
Firestone T&R	4	59	58¼	58¼	
First Nat Strs	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Flintkote	3	28	28	28	
Florence Stove	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Follansbee Stl	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Food Mach	1	71	71	71	
Foster Wheel	4	34½	34	34

Section II
Sunday, February 25, 1945

The Washington Post

Editorials, War Reviews
Commentators

On Inside Pages—

The story of Aachen's underground; how Nazis filtered back into civilian positions, only to be routed out by Military Government officers. Page 3.

Mountain hideouts are ready for high Nazi officials; there, surrounded by faithful SS troops, they may be expected to fight on rather than face trial as war criminals. Page 3.

Fighter-bombers now act as spotters for long-range artillery in technique under development since D-day. Page 3.

Bodies and booby traps to remain in grim Cassino war memorial. Page 6.

Montana election this year promises to be test tube for national congressional contests of 1946. Page 6.

Guessing game of the crowns continues, with only three of six monarchs in line to regain power. Page 6.

Strategy Still to Destroy Nazis West of Rhine

Last fall General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower forecast how the Allies were going to wind up the war on the Western Front. They were going to crush Germany's armies between the Siegfried Line and the Rhine.

Last week, with the launching of the great offensive a start was made on the task. Although it was too early to make any estimates as to when the job would be completed, there was nothing in battlefield reports to indicate the Wehrmacht divisions in the west would be able to escape destruction.

Allied Armies hammering at Germany from the west last week were in approximately the same strategic position as when Eisenhower made his prediction that the decisive battles would likely be fought on the plains of Cologne—west of the Rhine.

Greatest pressure last week, according to both Allied and German reports, was exerted exactly in this direction, across the Roer River and aimed for Duesseldorf-Cologne on the Rhine.

Von Rundstedt's desperate and well-timed counterthrust through the Ardennes into Belgium delayed, but has not materially changed, Eisenhower's strategy.

To strive for a knockout of the Nazis on the Cologne Plain, Eisenhower's armies (now at greater combat strength than ever before, according to Prime Minister Churchill) are mounting pressure along the 250-mile front.

It is a great squeeze play: In the north, Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar's First Canadian Army has been closing up to the Rhine in a movement to outflank the Westwall and open the way for a sweep onto the plain. The British Second and the United States Ninth and First Armies directly face the Ruhr and the Cologne Plain. Below them, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third threatens the Saar; and in the south, the American Seventh and French Frist Armies are in a position to drive up the Rhine Valley. A new Allied army may also be available.

The Germans can attempt to hold off this formidable array of power, but in doing so they will risk annihilation of forces they cannot afford to lose.

They can try to retreat across the Rhine, but this alternative also presents grave hazards.

Eisenhower has said that for the Germans to retreat across that river would be almost like a naval operation. Certainly if the retreat began, Allied airmen would knock out whatever remaining bridges span the river. And unless the weather were bad, they would certainly massacre enemy troops trying to get across the Rhine in slow-moving boats.

SQUEEZE ON RIVER

THE MAIN BLOW WAS AIMED AT DUESSELDORF-COLOGNE

Goals Lofty, But Stassen Is Willing to Go by Stages

By Ben W. Gilbert

Comdr. Harold E. Stassen will go to the San Francisco conference of the United Nations with more advanced views on how to keep the peace than are held by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr., or any of his other fellow delegates.

Thirty-seven-year-old Stassen favors the creation of a world police force.

The man who was elected Governor of Minnesota three times would make citizens of each of the United Nations citizens of the world and would set up a world government at some central point like Panama.

The 6-foot 3-inch hard-driving Minnesotan, now flag secretary to Admiral William F. Halsey, would create a world code of justice and provide for international administration of airports and airways along with ocean commerce and its ports.

All of which would make the man who now looms as a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948 appear to be a dreamer—an impractical idealist, instead of the intensely practical man that he is.

His Practical Side

He showed his practical point of view at a press conference last week at which he announced that he would accept President Roosevelt's unexpected invitation to serve as a delegate to the April 25 conference at San Francisco which has the job of considering the proposed United Nations organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks.

Oaks, he said, "was a very small step, but an important step in the right direction."

He acknowledged that he does not expect a full-blown world government to develop overnight. He is prepared to work for the adoption of the Dumbarton Oaks program (possibly with some changes) as a starting point.

He made it clear that he is prepared to compromise his views for the sake of getting unanimity in the United States delegation.

To a certain extent, Stassen may wind up with the job of winning a fellow Republican on the delegation—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who until recently was classified as an isolationist.

Vandenberg, who has sufficient influence with Senate Republicans to swing enough of them behind the President's foreign policy to get a treaty-ratifying two thirds, is approaching the San Francisco assignment with caution. If he approves of what is done, he will come back to Washington and help put it over.

Makes Reservations

Stassen is also enough of a realist to know that the American people are not ready to accept his full program. He made it clear at his press conference that he had no plans to insist on the adoption of ideas which would risk rejection of the whole plan before Congress and the forum of the American people.

But, he will continue to work for his program.

After joining with the rest of the delegation in support of what may be a compromise position, Stassen is prepared to go to the nation in defense of it. However, he will reserve the right to develop his position—to show the direction he thinks we should move.

His experience in the Pacific has shown him the terrible costs of war, he pointed out. It has also shown him the efficiency of modern weapons and how they could be used to police the world effectively.

A Naval officer since he resigned the Minnesota governorship in April, 1943, Stassen has stayed out of the limelight. Naval regulations prevent him from entering political discussions while in uniform. Although his name was presented as a candidate for President at the GOP's 1944 convention in Chicago, he did nothing to advance his candidacy publicy and his name was withdrawn to make possible the nomination of another governor, Thomas E. Dewey, by acclamation.

Free to Talk

At San Francisco, he will be in civilian clothes—and therefore free to think and talk and act as he pleases. He may be expected to make the most of this opportunity to present his views to the United States before returning to uniform and Admiral Halsey's staff with the end of the conference.

He told reporters he thought his selection by the President was a political liability, but added that he was accepting the appointment without any hesitation.

Stassen reasoned that other Republicans would distrust one of their number singled out by President Roosevelt for such a distinction.

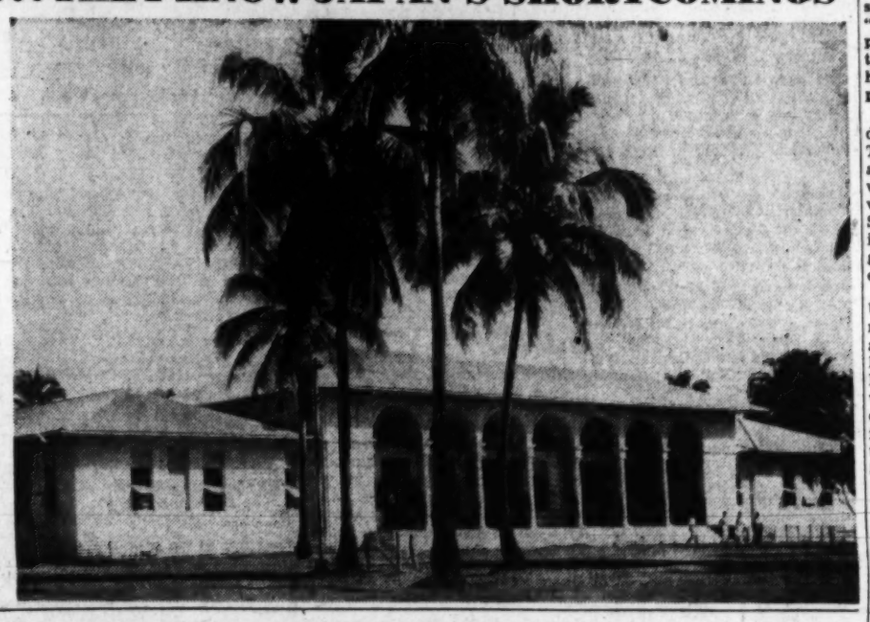
If reports are true that he was given the appointment as an outgrowth of a deal between Senator Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota Republican, and the President, there may be some basis to his analysis. Ball, who placed Stassen's name in nomination at the Republicans' Chicago convention, subsequently bolted the party's national ticket and called for Roosevelt's reelection to a fourth term.

Ball bolted primarily on grounds that Roosevelt was better qualified

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

FILIPINOS HELP WILLINGLY IN WAR . . .

. . . THEY KNOW JAPAN'S SHORTCOMINGS



ABOVE—Filipinos willingly pitch in to help Americans in the reconquest of the islands as they willingly fought Japan during the years of occupation

BELOW—Philippine school, symbol of America. Filipinos know Japanese occupation meant nothing like this, actually was return to "East Asia Co-Poverty Sphere." Without intention of questioning Filipinos' loyalty, authorities on the islands maintain that Japan's inability to get Philippine economy into gear cost them any chance they ever had of winning the people's support

Major Home Front Controls Face Test As Coal Wage Parley Opens This Week

By Fred Brandeis

The miners' wage struggle, America's No. 1 home-front drama, is ready for curtain-call.

The policy committee of the United Mine Workers, which formulates wage demands, will meet tomorrow morning at union headquarters on 15th st. to go over its script under the hard eye of John L. Lewis. Informal meetings of the operators are also scheduled.

Then on Thursday the union and the operators will meet at the Shoreham for their biennial wage conference, whose sequel may affect vital war industry and subject the Administration's stabilization policy to its severest test.

In one way or another, the situation involves nearly all the major harassing home-front problems—manpower scarcity, service legislation, fuel shortages, wage policy and price stabilization.

Coal is critically scarce to begin with. Estimated requirements of soft coal for 1945 are 620 million short tons. Production for the year was estimated on January 1 at 580 million tons, and weather troubles since then have made this figure look high, according to the Solid Fuels Administration.

This leaves at least a 40-million-ton deficit— just about the size of the Nation's estimated March 1 stockpile. We are using 1.8 million tons a day, so that stockpile would keep industry going for less than a month. And that's not the worst of it. Many big consumers of high-grade coal, notably steel mills, now operate with less than a week's supply on hand; nine of these, according to SFA, are on a day-to-day basis.

Clearly any work stoppage would be disastrous. In 1943, when strikes accounted for a production loss of about 35 million tons, we began the year with an 85-million-ton stockpile—about six weeks' supply. At the end of that year the reserve had dwindled to 56 million tons.

Furthermore, the mines are short of manpower, and bound to get shorter.

A Formidable Leader

There were 390,000 bituminous miners at work on January 1—30,000 fewer than at the start of 1944. The loss was almost wholly accountable to the draft, which is certain to make deeper inroads during the remainder of the year, in accordance with Selective Service's orders to call up the 26 to 30 age group. The National Coal Association has asked special consideration for the industry, but there is small chance that it will be granted.

What do the miners want? Can a new contract be signed by the time the old one expires, on March 31? What will happen if it isn't? What will the Government do if faced with a strike threat?

These are key questions today, and the key figure in seeking their answers is, as always, John L. Lewis. Now 65, almost entirely grey, and as bull-like and saturnine as ever, the boss-miner is a formidable fighting man.

What are the miners going to demand? Lewis is too good a poker player to talk about his hand before the betting starts; he wouldn't even tell this reporter what he thought of the weather last week, though it was obviously raining. However, there are some useful indications in the resolutions passed by the UMW convention last September in Cincinnati.

"Wage demands will be based on the 7-hour day, portal to portal, and increased hourly rates; correction of inequalities; free explosives and tools now furnished by the miners."

Full of Dynamite

The quotation from the official UMW Journal looks mild, but is full of dynamite. "Increased hourly rates" would be fought by the operators, and almost surely denied by the War Labor Board as incompatible with the Little Steel formula. The other items come within the "fringe" wage category; and since the operators are certain to ask for compensatory "price relief," a dispute on this issue would end up on Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's desk, along with the textile and packinghouse cases.

It isn't likely a contract can be worked out, approved by the WLB and Vinson and signed in one month.

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes has reportedly asked the union to agree that there will be no work stoppage, no matter where the negotiations are. But Lewis, in a magazine article last summer, spoke of "our historic and automatic" policy of, "No contract, no work." He added that the "fiercely independent" miners take action themselves, without waiting for an order from headquarters.

In 1943, President Roosevelt appealed to the miners over Lewis' head to stay at work—and every man quit. Then he ordered Ickes to take over the mines; Ickes made terms with Lewis, and work resumed. It is worth noting that this loyalty of the miners to their chief is sharply restricted to action on their home grounds. When Lewis asked the men to vote for Willkie, and again for Dewey, they paid little or no attention.

It may be presumed that, if it comes to it, the Solid Fuels Administration will again be told to take over. Plans are probably now under way, although in the absence of any directive no one in Ickes' department will discuss them.

Possible Job for Byrnes

However, there are reasons to suppose that James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization would play a part—perhaps a major one—in the affair. Three recent Byrnes edicts, all aimed at fuel conservation, have been interpreted as steps in a propaganda campaign intended to prepare the public for drastic action. These were, of course, the racetrack ban, the brownout and the amusement curfew.

It is as difficult to guess, at this point, the effect of national service legislation on this situation, as it is to guess whether such legislation will be forthcoming. The Smith-Connally act, aimed directly at the coal case, and passed while matters were most tangled in the summer of 1943, proved of little service.

There is one basic objection to any punitive action that would take men away from the mines—they are desperately needed there, whenever the strike ends. As for the other side of the matter—drafting outsiders for work in the mines—this was pretty well disposed of by Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board, a national service act advocate, who told the Senate Military Affairs Committee: "I don't believe untrained men would prove enough help in the mines to justify the experiment." English attempts in this direction confirm the conclusion.

Lewis' Mood Important

What do the operators say about the situation? The Bituminous Coal Institute states that "with the cooperation of the miners, the Government and the public, the industry will duplicate its 1944 record." However, "a general coal strike would cause chaos and imperil an early victory." The institute notes that a single day's work stoppage would cancel the two-million-ton saving anticipated from the brownout.

There are reasons to suspect that Lewis will approach the negotiations with little sweetness of temper. Recent plans to affiliate the UMW with the AFL broke down when Lewis insisted on a seat on the federation's board of directors. The tone of the latest issues

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Prospects Bright for Early Recapture of Rubber Areas

New York (AP).—Prospects of recapturing major natural rubber production areas well before Japan's final defeat are brightening.

Large plantings await liberation on Mindanao's 37,000 square miles in the southern Philippines.

There are bigger plantations on Borneo, where invasion also would cut the Japanese off from a major source of oil.

In the China-Burma-India theater our forces are nearing areas in Thailand and French Indo-China which in prewar years supplied around 100,000 tons a year, about the equivalent of all we are able to squeeze now out of Ceylon, South America and Africa.

Biggest goals from a rubber standpoint, of course, are the Dutch East Indies—chiefly Sumatra and Java—and the Malay Peninsula. Each in 1940 shipped out more than half a million tons.

It may take several years to restore plantations to full productivity, but considerable quantities may be captured when our troops land, the industry believes.

They think now the groves are likely to be in better shape than pessimistic forecasts made early in the war indicated.

A trickle of information from underground sources—along with a slim flow of actual rubber into our hands—occasionally reaches this country.

Estimates are that the huge plantings of trees are 80 per cent unspoiled. The trees were too numerous to cut down—one company alone for example, had around seven million trees in its prewar holdings centered in Sumatra. They are too juicy and too green to burn and the Japanese apparently feared they might earn the hatred of the natives if they destroyed the rubber groves, major source of native income.

Whither Filipinos?

★ ★ ★

Future Called Dismal Unless We Help to Solve Their Problem

By Margaret Davis

A 20-year extension of effective free trade between the United States and the Philippines and reasonable compensation for war damages last week were termed "musts" for the adequate rehabilitation of the islands and the success of their independence.

The sponsor was Evett D. Hester, who has been for many years economic adviser to the United States Governors-General and High Commissioners to the Philippines. Hester left Corregidor in a submarine in February, 1942, and now serves in Washington as economic adviser to the High Commissioner and also as a member of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. He has been a resident in the islands for 22 years.

The alternative to these musts, Hester says bluntly, is to carry out the Tydings-McGuffie Act, grant the Filipinos political independence in 1946 and thereafter countenance an economic disaster.

Accomplishments

Such a disaster, he adds, may wash out all the good things we tried to bring to the Filipinos—free schools, public health, good roads and democracy.

Paul McNutt, then High Commissioner of the islands, cited the same anomaly in the third annual report of the High Commissioner to Congress in 1940.

Accomplishments under free trade were remarkable: From 1914 to 1939 Philippine trade more than tripled. By 1932 our duty-free imports of sugar, tobacco, rice, abaca, pearl buttons, copra and other products from the Philippines comprised 85 per cent of the islands' exports. By 1939 exports to the United States still totaled almost 79 per cent of the export trade. And the Filipinos bought nearly all their imports from us.

HESTER

"In economic policy," McNutt stated in his 1940 annual report, "America has bound the Philippines to her, while at the same time in political policy America has presumed to sever the Philippines from her."

The situation persists, Hester declares. "A fair reading of the Tydings-McDuffie Act shows that after independence, the Filipinos were scheduled for a serious downward reduction of their economy. Senator Tydings visited the Philippines and honestly and courageously told them what acceptance of the act entailed.

"With their acceptance, the United States in 1934 adopted measures calculated eventually to assign Filipinos to the 'greater East Asia co-poverty sphere,'" Hester declares, "but Japan intervened and consigned them to this co-poverty sphere." They were faced with only hopes for postwar trade advantages with the United States.

Economic Salvation, Too

Pointing out that we are now paying dearly with men and money to effect the physical rescue of the Filipinos from the Jap, Hester insists: "We must not fail to sustain them economically also.

Hester proposes:

1. At least 20 years of effective free trade between the United States and the Philippines. Without it, the sugar, coconut oil, tobacco, embroidery and pearl button industries will not be reestablished. No Filipino or American investor is going to gamble capital against a sure loss.

2. That the United States undertake war damage compensation at a cost which may reach half a billion dollars. Congress recently passed an appropriation of 10 million dollars for a five-year program of public works, education and public health enterprises in the Virgin Islands. Hester states a similar appropriation for the Philippines based on comparable population would have to be $6,570,000,000; on the basis of comparative land areas, $8,690,000,000.

He points out that the Filipinos bore the first brunt of war and suffered the only lengthy invasion of any part of the United States except Wake and Guam. "Filipinos stood by loyally and lost probably 40,000 of their young men and vast quantities of property. If Congress can afford 10 million dollars for the Virgin Islands, surely it can afford half a billion for the Philippines."

Urging prompt action, he says: "The Filipinos are entitled to know what the score is going to be before independence is proclaimed, and be given a chance to change their minds, if they so desire, in the light of economic prospects."

Started in 1909

Dependence of Philippine economics upon its free trade with this country began in 1909 when the Treaty of Paris' 10 years grant of equal trade rights between Spain and the islands expired. Even during that period Philippine goods came into the United States under a 25 per cent preferential tariff reduction.

Philippine producers and exporters and American importers and processors of Philippine-produced exports secured a limited free-trade agreement in 1909, and by 1913 quotas on sugar and tobacco production were lifted. Practically unlimited free trade followed.

World war demands encouraged expansion of Philippine agriculture. Subsequent increases in United States tariffs against sugar, tobacco, vegetable oils and cordage gave equal or greater protection to Philippine than to continental United States production of those commodities.

With this development difficulties, of course, arose.

Some were pointed out last fall by Hester at the foreign trade convention. The Philippines grew so much sugar that Cuba became alarmed and our own sugar beet growers followed their cause "although it has never been shown that Philippine sugar ever replaced

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Filipinos Face Disaster Unless U. S. Moves to Aid Them Economically

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an ounce of sugar produced elsewhere in the United States."

American producers of edible fats complained vociferously because the Philippines produced so much copra and coconut oil although "our butter fat farmer overlooked the fact that in many years the value of American canned milk and other farm products exported to the Philippines exceeded the value of vegetable oil of Philippine origin going into margarine and artificial lard in the United States." Philippine imported cigars and cordage met similar complaints from producers and manufacturers here.

Duties Raised Gradually

At the same time plans for political independence were being given more and more attention. In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Act promised independence the tenth July 4 following inauguration of the commonwealth. But unless amended, this act will result in full duty being paid on all products imported by the Filipinos into the United States after independence. The fateful date—the tenth July 4—will come in 1946.

However, amendments have brought about this situation: the islands have been promised their independence when the Japanese have been driven out and when "constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored." Date of independence is left largely to the discretion of the President of the United States and the president of the Philippines.

"This," Hester says, "admittedly made it impossible to establish a successful independent country even if war had not occurred."

The Tydings-McDuffie Act provided for a gradual raising of duties to 25 per cent of the foreign tariffs during the period 1941 to 1946. A fair test of this transition did not ensue before Pearl Harbor, however.

The first five years of the readjustment schedules called only for imposing comfortable quantity ceilings on sugar, cocoanut oil and cordage.

Real levies started in 1941, and in that year the Commonwealth pleaded for relief and won a suspension for 1942. This was in December, 1941, when the enemy already was in the environs of Manila. The scheduled increases in duties were to begin again in 1943 at the 5 per cent level and run to 15 per cent in 1945-46. Full duties would ensue thereafter unless Congress should provide otherwise.

Quezon's Warning Recalled

Congress has made no commitment for Philippine trade preferences after independence. The Tydings-McDuffie Act provided for a conference of representatives of the Philippines and the United States, to be held two years before independence for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to the future trade relations between the United States and the independent Philippine Republic. This task was passed on for recommendations by the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission established last June 1.

Some Philippine nationalists have been credited with pushing through passage of the present independence act only because they expected to be able to lighten its trade provisions later.

Other political leaders were reluctant to accept the terms in the beginning. In 1939, the late president, Manuel Quezon, made a candid statement of his position in a message to the Philippine Assembly.

"Unless preferential trade with the United States is allowed to continue after independence, we could not entertain the least hope that our basic industries, representing a production amounting to about 40 per cent of our total annual income, may survive with the sudden application of the full American tariff on July 4, 1946.

"The ruin of these industries would severely affect our economy precisely at a time when the economic base of our national structure needs greatest strength and consistency for it will occur upon our emergence as an independent state."

Hester states that appreciation of the very real improvement of Philippine economy under American democracy is general among Filipinos and that America would be foolhardy to dump her Western outpost into poverty and the social disadvantage of becoming a part of Greater Asia by suddenly withdrawing free trade.

They Like Americans

Further, Hester says American doughboys landing as liberators in the Philippines have discovered what old "Philippine hands" always have known: Filipinos like Americans.

This is so, he says, mainly because of Uncle Sam's economic policy there, and it may be explained in an understanding of the two major classes of Filipinos, the ilustrados, or educated leaders, and the taos, or farmers and laborers.

"Conversely," he states, "hatred that the American soldier finds directed toward the Japanese by both classes of Filipinos stems in part from the invader's ruining of this economy."

Hester's personal observations throw into sharp relief the two major classes of island natives, why they flourished under American free trade and other American-instituted programs in the Philippines.

Philippine ilustrados number less than a half million persons, largely of mixed Filipino and Spanish or mixed Filipino and Chinese extraction, but include a fair number of pure Filipinos—those whose racial heritage is of Malay and/or Indonesian extraction, with some ancient Mongolian blending.

Over 16 Million Taos

The taos number about 16½ million, are small farmers, tenant farmers and laborers. Their racial heritage is almost entirely Malay-Indonesian and old Mongolian blend.

Ilustrados are professional men, politicians and holders of practically all the higher government offices. In addition, they are the landlords and money lenders.

Rarely does a tao enter high government office.

According to the 1939 Filipino census, about 50 per cent of all Filipinos were literate. This was generous, for the standards of literacy were set low.

All ilustrados are relatively well educated, in fact that is the original definition of the word.

Primary school education was progressing rapidly among the taos before the war, but the majority of literates in this class were among the children and youth—largely below voting age.

In short, the ilustrado is educated, cultivated, wealthy—at least in land—and to a very large extent western-minded, whereas the tao is poor, and although shrewd in the practical dealings of everyday life, he is still greatly handicapped by ignorance. The tao is largely Orient-minded except in religion—most of them are Christians.

Worked Through Them

To achieve any understanding of the Filipino, Hester points out, one must bear in mind that both classes hold closely to the Oriental family system. Family ties are so strong among both taos and ilustrados that except in cases of most extreme stress they override most other considerations, including the concept of patria.

Basically the ilustrado and the tao like the American for the same reason—his economy benefited them, although in different ways.

"Ilustrados liked Americans because we used them as our agents in economic as well as in political advancement," Hester declared. "Because of this, the ilustrado has been allowed to take perhaps undue toll out of our 'economic gifts' to the Filipinos.

"Although there is no reason therefore to brand the ilustrados as unusually selfish, the fact is they did not like us because of our implementing of democracy per se, but because our application of both government and economics was through them."

The tao liked Americans for essentially the same reason that the ilustrado did—because life under an American-instituted economy was more comfortable and healthy and of greater cultural benefit to him and his family than was the well-remembered Spanish regime.

"In spite of any 'undue toll' afforded the ilustrado," Hester declares, "the American-supported economy did trickle down sufficiently to afford the tao greater purchasing power. Also, he looked upon the schools, the public health service, and the good roads as part of the American economy in the Philippines."

Americans cared when their employes and servants were sick or had family problems. The Yanks paid higher wages than the "going" rates, refusing to believe the Filipino could live on starvation wages.

The tao noticed that every American was as willing to shake his hand, or champion his cause, as he was that of the ilustrado.

Moreover, there have been innumerable cases of Americans' openly supporting the tao against real or fancied wrongs brought upon him by the ilustrado.

When the Japs came to the Philippines, Hester points out, they followed Uncle Sam's lead and selected certain members of the ilustrado class as agents of their government, a government which brought poverty and misery with it.

Some of the ilustrados complied by reason of duress, others because it seemed the line of least resistance toward sustaining their livelihood and protecting their property holdings. The whole story is yet to be known with the complete liberation of the islands. But, Hester asserts, as the Japanese adduced no economic benefits and used ilustrado agents for purposes of repression, the agent reaped no substantial economic benefit and lost face with the tao.

It seems doubtful that many of the so-called Quislings, some of whom indeed were secretly aiding resistance behind the conqueror's back, relished their bargains after the first six months of experience with the Japanese system.

Japs Couldn't Buy

As Lora Weston of the Office of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines points out in the January 31 issue of Far Eastern Survey, "dislocations were bound to have occurred under the most favorable conditions of peace and prosperity as the relatively high standard of living of the Filipino people had developed under practically reciprocal free trade by which Philippine products enjoyed in the markets of the United States a high protection in relation to the tropical products of other countries."

In 1942 Japan was faced with an over-supply of products the Filipino wished to sell. At the same time, she tried to reduce general standards of living so as to fit the position of the islands into the meager "coolie" economy of "Greater Asia."

We now know that the Jap did not provide markets for Philippine exports or trade goods to satisfy the wants of the people.

Transportation and communications facilities broke down often.

The Jap issued paper currency without backing it even with the very dubious Japanese yen.

The Jap knocked out the distribution system made up of 20,000 or more Chinese village merchants and then wondered why rice stopped flowing from producing sections to the cities. Extreme black marketing was prevalent.

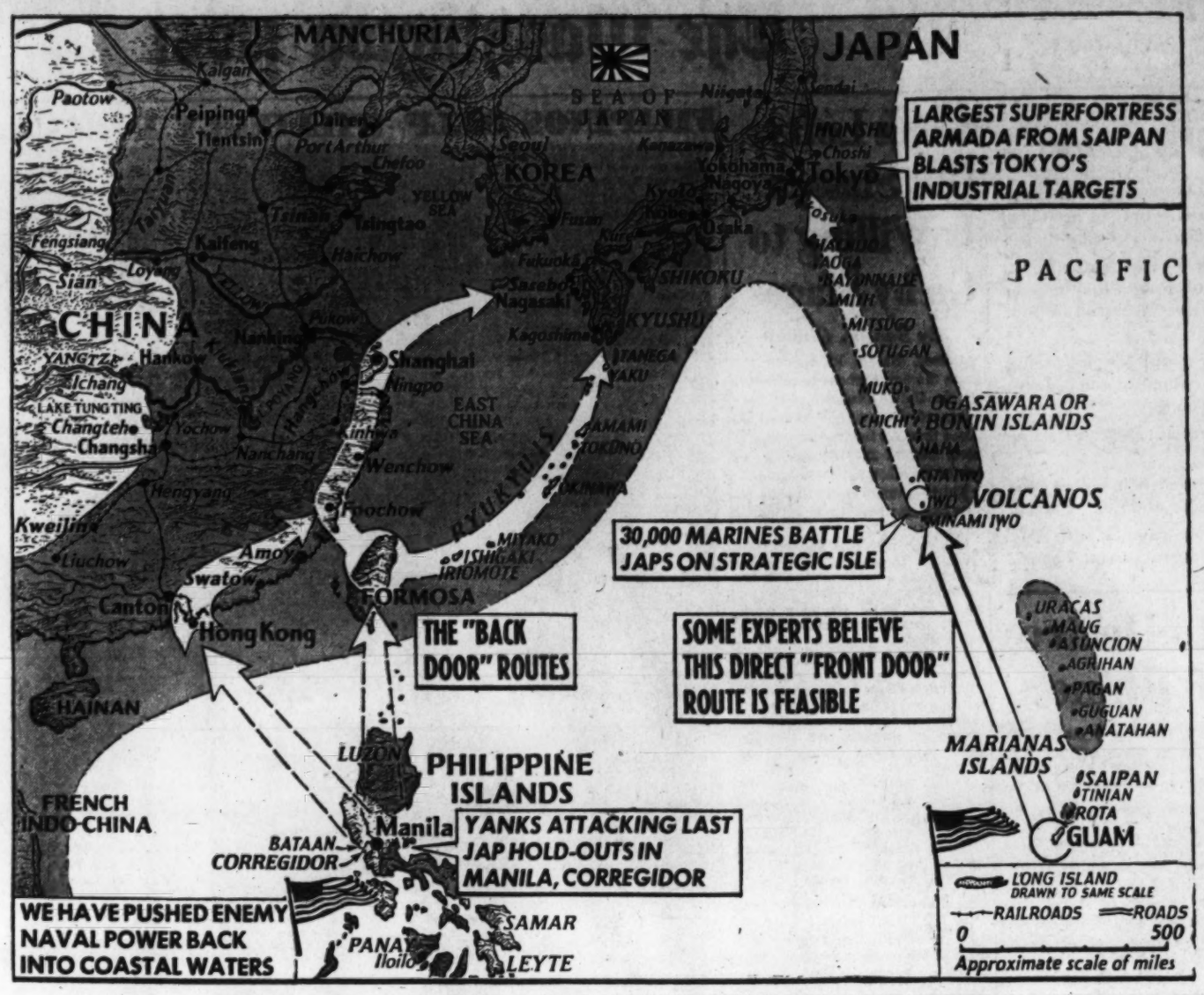
Thousands Aided U. S.

Perhaps, Hester says, Japanese policy was one enforced by American submarine attacks and abetted by inexperience, but coupled with the arrogance and cruelty of the conquerors, it caused the Japanese to fail utterly in attracting either ilustrados or taos to their greater East Asia sphere policy.

It served constantly to reinforce guerilla resistance elements, to keep up the courage of the thousands of taos and ilustrados, too, who walked barefoot and starving into the hills to support our flag and remain loyal.

Recognizing the inbred family loyalties and the wide gulf between the two classes, Hester hails the fact that thousands of both classes left their homes and fields to go into hiding and thousands of others in the cities and on the land surreptitiously aided and served underground resistance as "compelling evidence to the enemy that Filipinos may be expected to cleave to the 'American way' as they never could be persuaded to align themselves with 'Greater Asia.'

"It remains for us to assist them in developing this attachment and not exclude them from continued growth and social adjustment," he says. And adds, "Other ideologies can step in; Americanism can disappear in the Philippines, it has only a generation of delicate growth; the Philippines can remain an outpost of the West, or become one of the East; and, strangely, only the United States can make the final decision."



HOLLOW ARROWS SHOW THREE POSSIBLE ROUTES OF ATTACK ON JAP HOME ISLANDS

Much at Stake In MineParleys About to Start

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of the UMW Journal toward "bureaucrats" is more bitter than ever.

And in the speech that closed the September UMW convention Lewis asked, "What care I for the compliments and smiles of the rich and powerful?"

Then there is the matter of Lewis and Ickes. Their relations, when Ickes took over the mines in 1943, were cordial enough to embarrass the War Labor Board, which was struggling to "hold the line." But, again in the UMW Journal, we note that Ickes is called "the raw deal hatchet man," thus joining Vinson, the WLB, "national slavery legislation," Hillman, Browder and Roosevelt on the Lewis mad-list.

It must always be remembered that, except for the war emergency, the miners have a strong moral case, and that Lewis has been a powerful and effective advocate. The testimony of Mrs. Agnes Meyer, among many witnesses, may be quoted in this connection. After a trip through the Pennsylvania coal area last year, she said:

"The miner is actually worse off than in 1941. Prices have gone up. . . . He is expected to do the dirtiest, most hazardous and most arduous job in industry on pay that does not compare with that in steel mills, construction work or white collar jobs."

The 1943 Difficulties

Now a sketchy flashback to the 1943 situation. In March of that year Lewis, announcing that he was out to smash the Little Steel formula, demanded a flat $2 a day pay boost. After negotiations stalled, WLB ordered that the old contract remain in force pending settlement.

However, on April 27, after sporadic strikes, Lewis affirmed the "No new contract, no work," principle. The President asked the miners to return to their jobs on May 1, as a patriotic duty. They stayed out, en masse. Then Ickes was told to take over.

A series of truces between Ickes and Lewis led to fairly continuous production until June 1, when walkouts began again. At this point the WLB, which had been trying to juggle a dozen fragile issues including the famous "portal to portal" teaser, gave up and announced that there would be no more negotiations until everybody went back to work. A new truce followed.

On June 18 WLB issued a "final" directive, deciding against the union on the "portal to portal" issue. Walkouts followed, and this time Lewis asked the miners to resume work. The Smith-Connolly act was passed on the twenty-fifth, and things quieted down until October 12, when the mines were turned back to their owners.

Walkouts immediately recommenced, and on November 1 Ickes was back in the saddle.

A special contract, valid during the period of Government seizure, was signed, and the men went back to work. Negotiations continued, and on May 19, 1944—after 14 months of turmoil—the WLB approved the present contract between union and operators, which expires next month.

It was generally accounted a drawn battle. All parties came out reasonably satisfied, with a strong admixture of disgust. The miners got more money. But they had to work an extra hour a day for it, so the WLB had succeeded in "holding the line." The operators got back their mines. And Lewis, undamaged by a verbal assault unequalled since Hull told off the Jap envoys, had defied the Boss, and got away with it.

More Militant Cabinet Seen Next for Japan

By Wilfrid Fleisher

The cabinet of Premier General Kuniaki Koizo has undergone two reshuffles in the past fortnight as it totters under successive blows dealt Japan by American forces ranging from the Philippines to Iwo Island and an attack on Tokyo itself.

The second reshuffle is no more impressive than the one two weeks earlier. Hisatada Hirose, chief secretary of the cabinet, appointed in the last reshuffle was dropped. His place is filled by Sotaro Ishiwata, the Finance Minister. The secretary of the cabinet is not a key post but generally a minor political one and no great significance need be attached to this shift.

Watch Tsushima

More important is the appointment of Juichi Tsushima, vice governor of the Bank of Japan and one of the leading Japanese financiers, to be Minister of Finance.

Tsushima has been president of the North China Development Co. and his appointment seems to place stress on Japan's increased attention on China as a possible last fighting ground.

But not too much attention need be paid to the cabinet shifts, for it is evident these moves are intended mainly to hold political agitation temporarily in check and to maintain the Koiso government in office a while longer. The extraordinary part is that the Koiso cabinet is able to cling to power in the face of such reverses as the fall of Manila, the carrier raid on Tokyo and the American landings on Iwo Island, all of which are known to the Japanese people.

A development worth watching is withdrawal of nine members from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and the establishment of a "separatist" movement under the leadership of the fiery Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, one of Japan's most chauvinistic militarists. It would not be surprising to see him emerge as one of the leaders of the future, indicating that the next Japanese government may be even more militant than the present one or the preceding Tojo cabinet.

People Surprised

The attack on Tokyo apparently was not meant to destroy the city, but as the Japanese themselves report it was directed at air fields and communication centers around the city with the object of preventing the Japanese from sending help to Iwo Island.

Little is known here as to how the Japanese took the raid on their capital. The Tokyo radio had nothing to say about the damage inflicted on Tokyo and vicinity. Reports of American airmen have not been made public, with the single exception of one flyer who remarked significantly that smoke was rising 17,000 feet above Tokyo; while rumors have not yet had time to seap out.

One may well surmise that the Japanese people were taken greatly by surprise and that their leaders had not prepared them for anything like a raid by carrier planes at such close range.

One certain reaction is that the Japanese Navy's prestige, already sinking, must have reached a new low.

Repeated Japanese exhortation to the people to remember the example of the Russo-Japanese war when Admiral Togo patiently waited in the Straits of Tsushima for the Russian fleet to come sailing by and sink it must have worn very thin by now. The American Navy probably knows the answer to the question: where is the Japanese fleet better than do the common people of Japan.

Dormant Bills Show Need for Air Committee

By James V. Piersol
Post Aviation Editor

Working on the theory that aviation has outgrown "earthbound traditions," airmen throughout the country are discussing the need of a United States Senate committee on aviation to expedite legislation long dormant in the commerce committee.

Men who are accustomed to crossing the continent overnight complain that such bills as those providing for a Nation-wide airport-building program are unduly delayed by a committee system still tied to the customs of the canal boat era.

Eight different bills, including one that would determine international commercial flying policy, await committee action.

Airmen had hoped to see action on the airport bills early in this session of Congress so law makers of 44 States now in session might consider legislation which would permit States to share in the Federal airport plan prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Senator Josiah W. Bailey, chairman of the Commerce Committee, assured interested parties he would "not pursue a policy of delay but such things as the nomination of a new Secretary (of Commerce) will have to be disposed of first."

No Action Yet

Private interests were heard in executive session on the All-American Flag Bill intended to govern international air commerce but public hearings were deferred to an indefinite date.

Numerous times Senator Bailey has talked about his subcommittee on aviation getting out an "interim report for the guidance of the whole committee on aviation legislation," but each time that has been deferred too.

Still, Senator Bailey insists, "aviation is the biggest thing before the Senate today."

That the Senate as a whole may be becoming cognizant of the situation in the Commerce Committee was indicated recently when it referred Senator Olin D. Johnston's aviation bill (S. 541) to the Interstate Commerce Committee, which handled the basic air law—the Civil Aeronautics Act—in 1938.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of interstate commerce, announced appointment of a subcommittee on aviation to hold hearings on the Johnston Bill, which is intended to encompass many delicate points bearing on the development of flying commercially.

The new subcommittee also will consider the McFarland Bill intended to make a study of transportation policy.

Senatorial policy is exactly what Senator Bailey recently told newsmen he is determining in his committee.

To make matters still more complicated Senator Owen D. Brewster appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in executive session to urge that all agreements recently negotiated by the Department of State on international flying be aired on the floor of the Senate.

State Department Agrees

Meanwhile, the State Department has armed itself with plenty of legal opinion to the effect that only the international aviation convention, now in the process of completion, requires Senate ratification. The department has agreed to submit that for ratification when it has been agreed to by a sufficient number of countries to make it binding.

Bringing it up on the floor of the Senate now would be like passing judgment on the design of a new airplane before its engineers had finished their work.

Airmen concede that many Senators and Senate committees need to analyze any new proposal but, being accustomed to speed, they have little patience with sloth.

The consensus is that a single Senate aviation committee, coordinated with committees especially concerned, would ease the burden of the Senate and give flying speed to aeronautical legislation.

San Francisco Preliminaries Encouraging

Delegates Carry Weight in Congress

By Ernest Lindley

In the days that have elapsed since the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco was announced, little criticism of the President's choices has developed. A few of his chronic opponents have made a point of the omission of the defeated Republican presidential candidates—Herbert Hoover, Alf Landon and Thomas E. Dewey.

It has been generally noted, however, that the President's most serious practical problem in connection with the treaty to be framed at San Francisco is to get it ratified by the Senate. The members of the Senate are not as a rule responsive to the advice of former presidential candidates. And the behavior of the House, which will be called upon to pass legislation supporting and carrying out the basic treaty commitments, tends, in this respect, to follow the same pattern.

The leadership of even the most recently defeated presidential candidate is seldom much more than strictly "titular" within the confines of the Capitol.

Thus, of the delegation of eight, four are members of the national legislature, one from each party in each house.

For a third Republican delegate, it is true, the President went outside the halls of Congress. By any sort of formal political rating, Governor Dewey would have a greater claim than Comdr. Harold Stassen to the job. And if the Republicans in the two houses had been asked to nominate by caucus one nonlegislator to serve on the delegation, they probably would not have chosen Stassen and they might have chosen Dewey.

Stassen has expressed the conviction, however, that his service at San Francisco, as an appointee of the President, will handicap him as an aspirant to the presidential nomination. If he is right, the President did a political favor to Dewey in passing him over. But Stassen may well be wrong about this.

If, as all present signs indicate, the American people are overwhelmingly determined to see the peace maintained by an international organization of which the United States is a member, they are not likely to penalize those who devote themselves to the achievement of this paramount objective.

Dewey's contribution to the consolidation of this national purpose has been important. But he followed at a discreet distance along the trail broken by Stassen and Willkie who, had he lived, almost certainly would have been named as a delegate.

Stassen, moreover, brings into the delegation a representative of the generation which is fighting the war. At San Francisco he will serve in civilian clothes. Unquestionably, as he said, he was chosen chiefly because of his civilian political background. But, nevertheless, he has been in uniform—one of the few to leave high political office to fight.

It may well be that Stassen's appointment will be of immense political benefit to him. It turns the spotlight on him. And he is a man who measures up well under sharp scrutiny. Few prominent men in either party are so attractive personally or match him in intelligence and courage.

For their direct influence within the Senate, it is doubtful if, within the limit of two, the President could have chosen better than he did in Connally and Vandenberg. If Vandenberg supports the treaty, it can hardly fail. Without his support it might fail. There has been some criticism of his failure to accept the apponitment at once.

But his delay, while he consults with his Republican colleagues and waits to obtain from the President further information as to his duties and privileges as a delegate, may well help to conserve his present influence.

The choice of former Secretary Hull has been universally acclaimed. Dean Gildersleeve has generally been accepted as a fitting choice. And Secretary Stettinius sits ex-officio.

To keep the delegation small enough for practical operation, many individuals with unexceptionable claims to recognition had to be omitted. Within the limits set, the combination chosen has weathered well the first, critical period of reaction from the public and Congress.

Stassen's Ideas Called Most Advanced Of Any San Francisco Parley Delegates

Continued from Page One

than Dewey to finish the job of winning the war and laying the foundation of a successful peace—a feeling that it may be suspected Stassen shared.

Confers With Ball

However, Ball's bolt was denounced by leading Republicans—and by Mrs. Stassen. Stassen in the Navy had no comment on it at the time; but, if there was a breach between the two, it must be at least partly healed, because Ball is one of the Senators Stassen is seeking out during his brief stay here.

Then, after stopping in New York to talk to Dewey, Stassen will go on to Minnesota for a few weeks of leave. With characteristic thoroughness, he will spend the leave studying the international situation.

He will wind up his vacation by outlining to the American people his views on questions of foreign policy—and then will await their reaction before taking his stand at San Francisco.

He may also use the opportunity to present his views on postwar domestic questions in a rounded speech on the subject.

Although he is now most frequently characterized by his views on international affairs, it was his stand on domestic questions that projected him originally into the national spotlight.

At 31, in 1938, he was the youngest person ever to hold office as Governor of Minnesota.

He pushed through the State Legislature a labor relations law which called upon labor and management to "cool off" for at least 20 days before effecting a strike or lockout. The principle, which had already been successfully applied to railway labor disputes, worked, ending a period of hectic industrial strife which had made headlines for Minnesota throughout the Nation.

Stassen, tagged as a liberal, pushed the labor law through over tough opposition from organized labor. In a number of States where more drastic labor controls have since been put on the books, organized labor undoubtedly would be glad to settle for one as mild as Stassen's.

Prize College Debater

As a presidential candidate, he would undoubtedly be prepared to argue for extension of his plan on a Nation-wide basis. In 1941 he testified in behalf of such legislation—sponsored by Ball. The Administration is now working on a postwar labor relations program which would be similar to Stassen's in many important respects.

Stassen was born on April 13, 1907. His parents were sturdy pioneers, farming a homestead near South St. Paul—of Czech, German, and Scandinavian descent.

He worked through University of Minnesota arts college and law school, receiving his A. B. degree at the age of 20 and his law degree two years later. He was a prize debater, captain of the university's champion rifle team and member of the editorial board of the Minnesota Law Review, a distinction awarded exceptional students.

The story is told that his shooting ability came to the fore during his preliminary training as a naval officer in 1943. Taken to the rifle range, a petty officer explained the working of the gun and coached Stassen carefully on how to use it.

He watched without comment—then stepped to a shooting position, firing 10 straight bullseyes, leaving his instructor speechless.

In 1929, he opened a law office in South St. Paul and married Miss Esther Glewwe the same year. They have one son and one daughter.

The following year he entered political life as a candidate for county attorney and won. He was reelected for a second four-year term in 1934. As county attorney, he distinguished himself by settling a strike at Armour & Co. and prevented a threatened strike of dairy farmers from leading to violence by agreeing to champion their cause in return for their maintaining industrial peace.

His reputation had grown sufficiently by 1938 to make it possible for him to campaign for the governorship of the State against the advice of experienced politicians—and win.

German Defense Crisis Embraces All Civilians As Well as Wehrmacht

By Max Werner

The total crisis of German defense embraces everything: the front and the hinterland, morale and supplies, the war economy and the country's entire domestic administration.

The fighting capacity of the Wehrmacht on the front is still impaired by destruction in the rear, by the disorganization of the entire defense system and by the restiveness on the home front and the deteriorating morale of the troops. The German power of resistance is being crippled by the combined and cumulative effects of these calamities.

Now is the time to take full inventory of the air war against Germany. In the Third Reich there are 26 big cities with populations over 250,000. Of these 26 those partially destroyed or severely damaged in two and a half years of air attacks are: Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, Cologne, Munich, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Duesseldorf, Dortmund, Duisburg, Hanover, Stuttgart, Bremen, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Mannheim and Kiel. This list indicates that until recently cities in western Germany were bombed most.

In the past few weeks, however, in connection with the deep Russian advance, the entire brunt of the United States-British concentrated air attack has fallen upon the cities of central Germany: Dresden, Chemnitz, Magdeburg, Nuremberg.

The Red army advance cut off two provincial capitals of eastern Germany, Koenigsberg and Breslau; and two others—Danzig and Stettin—will follow very soon. This means that not a single big German city will be left intact, that all of them will be partially destroyed and heavily damaged or occupied. In addition the following German cities, important because they are industrial or communication centers, were shattered by repeated air blows: Brunswick, Ludwigshafen Kassel, Hamm, Koblenz, Saarbruecken and Muenster.

All Contributes to Internal Chaos

Material destruction, continual air attacks and defeat in the east create chaos. The Third Reich, the most centralized state in the world, has no capital anymore. The Wehrmacht's headquarters are on the move. The German high command has no long-range plan for defense.

It lives from hand to mouth, its present ambitions do not go beyond the defense of Berlin.

These past weeks everything was sacrificed to the immediate task of military defense. Railroads, war factories, agriculture, were ruthlessly denuded for the manpower needed for the Volkstuerm and alarm units. These improvised formations cannot save the Third Reich but drafting them does disorganize the rear. German military planning no longer concerns itself with food, transportation, production and army supplies even for the summer of 1945. Moreover, it is probable that the German high command will be unable to cope with the immediate tasks of troop transport and army supply when the announced combined Allied offensive from the east, the west, the south and the north starts.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the defeat in the east has irreparably shattered the morale of the German home front. Collapse of the will to resist was, in a certain sense, prepared by the German propaganda itself which for years has emphasized with ever-mounting zeal that the disaster which is now a fact could and would never happen. General von Dittmar characterized the present military situation of Germany as "endless horror" and the German people as I know them are not likely to stand up in the face of the horror of war on German soil. There is evidence that the average German knows that the Wehrmacht cannot hold the present front lines. The German radio propaganda now is chiefly polemics against the defeatist mood at home. It tries to fight the widespread conviction that nothing can prevent defeat.

The general mood of the German rear is a passive longing for peace and reluctance to continue the war. This mood prevents the maintaining of the war effort and affects feeling and thinking at the front.

The Crisis of Army Morale Related to Rear

The decomposition of the German rear and the crisis in the Wehrmacht's fighting morale are interrelated. German propaganda acknowledges rising desertions.

The German radio accuses the deserters of being active propagandists of defeatism: "The deserter tells the civilian population in rearward villages the most fearful stories. Among the troops this propaganda results in a new panic and wave of desertions because this sort of thing is contagious."

The determination of the German soldier was largely misinterpreted in this country. But actually the collapse of the fighting morale at war's end is part of this psychology. The general mood of the German soldier today is very similar to the mood of his predecessor in 1918. "Moral Force of the German Army in War and in Peace," the official German work I mentioned above, says about the situation of 1917-18: "The dominant mood of the troops was 'Stop this war. It does not make sense any more.' Despondency and despair characterized the temper of the masses. The inward worth of the army went downhill with alarming steadiness."

At the end of the war we should not believe in the myth that the German soldier is a man of iron who will fight unflinchingly to the very end. This myth was refuted by the experience of 1918, of the summer campaign of 1944 in France and of the present Russian offensive.

Franco-Controlled Press, Radio Still Vociferous for Germany

By William L. Shirer

However frantically Generalissimo Francisco Franco tries to climb on the victorious Allied bandwagon in order to save his sinking Fascist regime, his regimented press and radio stick to the sinking Nazi ship.

To be sure, the Spanish newspapers and broadcasts no longer hurl daily insults at the British and American "plutocracies." And they have long since abandoned the propaganda line they took up immediately after Pearl Harbor, when their theme was that "Japan is fighting for the independence of Asiatic peoples," to quote a popular broadcast of the time.

But they still whoop it up for Nazi Germany. Though the remnants of the decimated Blue Division which the Caudillo sent to help Hitler's battered legions in Russia have been withdrawn, his propaganda henchmen still battle the Bolsheviki with a fervor.

Sees Hope for Germnay

Indeed, one gets the impression that however much our former Ambassador in Madrid, Prof. Carlton J. Hayes, may have done to convince Franco that he could survive a democratic victory in this war, the generalissimo himself realizes that his days are numbered as inexorably as are those of Hitler.

Or does he occasionally, while his new foreign minister, whom Ambassador Hayes thought so highly of, is courting London and Washington, see a ray of hope for the German Fuehrer?

It seemed so just the other day when Von Rundstedt launched his spectacular counteroffensive in the Ardennes. Franco really took heart again. The counteroffensive began on December 16 and by December 21 Franco's controlled home radio was bursting with hope—for Germany! "A complete change of the situation in western Europe" was predicted. The German army, said one broadcast, was staging a "mighty comeback."

Hopes were high in Madrid, as they were in Berlin over the Christmas and New Year's holidays. After all, Franco's radio had told the Spanish people that one German soldier was worth four or five American GI's.

Even this past month, with the Russians at the gates of Berlin, the military commentator of the Valladolid station scowled "at faint-hearted people who now—as in September—are already wailing over Germany's corpse. Germany," he said confidently, "is far from collapsing . . . Each German forest, mountain and hamlet is an antheap for the manufacture of new weapons." He warned his listeners to remember that Germany had "(1) new weapons in enormous amounts, (2) new units trained to use new weapons, (3) a new airforce with super-speedy aircraft, (4) an extremely mobile artillery, (5) 'subtle' U-boats which cannot be located, (6) more secret weapons."

Needless to say, Franco's propaganda lets out all the stops when it comes to the Bolshevist bogey. Hysterical appeals are launched begging the "Anglo-Saxon nations to recognize the danger of the Red influx," to quote a recent broadcast from Radio Nacional. Germany's battle is depicted as "western culture's resistance against communism." In other words, the familiar Nazi line.

Repeats Berlin Line

Spain also echoed Berlin in its propaganda about the Yalta conference. The Franco radio stated categorically that Germany would not accept "another Wilson swindle," which was just what Goebbels said in Berlin. "Germany will not fall into such a trap," Radio Valladolid assured its listeners.

"Every proposal," said this Franco station, "which does not acknowledge Germany's right to the position she is entitled to because of her culture, her record in history and her armed strength will be drowned out by the apocalyptic thunder of the measures Germany will put into action to end the present conflict."

The only good thing that can be said for the poisonous propaganda of Franco is that its days, too, are probably numbered.

Nazis' Hideouts Ready in Mountains

Wild Terrain, Loyal Guards Could Delay War Criminals' Doom

THE POSSIBLE LAST STAND OF NAZIS—Above, Adolf Hitler's mountain home at Berchtesgaden, in an area bombed last week by American fliers. Below, map locates this and summer homes of other important Nazis. When the Wehrmacht is crushed or beaten into a guerilla force, it is expected Hitler, Goering, Von Ribbentrop and Himmler will retreat to these havens, and, surrounded by faithful SS troops, carry on prolonged resistance in the German-Austrian mountains

By Louis P. Lochner

Paris.—If Hitler, Goering and Von Ribbentrop should decide to retreat to their mountain lairs on the German-Austrian border they might be able to avert their doom for a considerable time.

Their success would depend upon their personal guards remaining loyal and willing to fight.

These three Nazi bigwigs have summer homes less than 50 miles from each other.

Goering's hunting lodge is near Rosenheim, Bavaria.

Hitler has hideouts both at Obersalzberg near Berchtesgaden and atop the Kehlstein Mountain close to the Austrian border.

All Heavily Fortified

Von Ribbentrop has confiscated from wealthy Austrian Jews a chateau on charming Lake Fuchsl in Austria, about 15 miles outside Salzburg.

Hitler's Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler, likewise, has a summer home in the Bavarian Alps on another of its enchanting lakes—either Chiemsee or Tegernsee. He, too, can easily communicate with the other three.

The country homes of all four are heavily fortified.

In addition they enjoy the unusual advantage of having mountainous country all around them. The highest peaks in Germany are in the Bavarian Alps.

I never visited the country residences of Goering, Himmler and Von Ribbentrop and hence cannot describe them. But I once was summoned to Obersalzberg for an interview with Hitler.

The Reichsautobahn, one of Hitler's modern superhighways, was constructed here soon after the Nazis took over in 1933. It extends from Munich to the Austrian border just outside Salzburg. This stretch is almost 50 miles long.

At Salzburg it connects with a first class ordinary road which takes the traveler via Bad Reichenhall, celebrated Bavarian spa, five miles more south to the beautiful summer and winter resort of Berchtesgaden, some 15 miles of winding, rising thoroughfare.

Berchtesgaden, besides enjoying good railway and automobile connections, has a special airport for Hitler.

Hotel Overlooks Home

Berchtesgaden lies along the western shore of a mountain stream known as Die Ache. Crossing it in an easterly direction one faces the Untersalzberg (lower salt mountain). Hitler's home is located on the edge of Obersalzberg (upper salt mountain).

There, about 2½ miles from the Ache River, Hitler inherited a typical Bavarian chateau from his late friend, the Nazi poet Dietrich Eckart.

About 200 yards above the Eckart home there had been a spacious summer hotel with an enormous veranda commanding a splendid view of the mountains.

After Hitler became chancellor the road became a private one. Only with a special pass could one drive or walk to Obersalzberg. The hotel was converted into auxiliary offices, the Eckart house was greatly expanded, big garages were erected; grim SS guards studded the way up to Hitler's citadel and fairly oozed, seemingly from nowhere, when one entered the sacred precincts.

Now that Obersalzberg had become a busy beehive—during the summer it was virtually an ersatz capital—Hitler suddenly found he did not have solitude enough for doing his global and possibly interplanetary dreaming.

So he picked bleak Kehlstein Mountain, whose summit can be reached only by the chamois. There he erected his unique aerie.

This meant construction of a road through the thick forest from Obersalzberg to Kehlstein, with a 6000-foot altitude. But even more formidable was the problem of erecting a teahouse atop Kehlstein. The mountain rises so precipitously that a shaft for the elevator inside the mountain had to be constructed between 800 and 900 feet straight up at the cost of a number of workers' lives.

Great bronze doors, guarded closely by armed men, close the entrance to the 500-foot tunnel through the mountain to the elevator.

If Hitler and his satellites should decide to entrench themselves in upper Bavaria they have a great advantage in the terrain.

The mountains behind them become ever higher as the Bavarian Alps merge into the Tyrolean and these in turn into the Dolomites and the Swiss Alps. Abundant mountain lakes afford many hideouts.

Guarded Constantly

Though Obersalzberg to the uniniated seems like a dead-end alley, there is a rear escape in the direction of Austrian Salzburg, which is only about 15 miles from Hitler's chateau. Salzburg has caves wherein many people could lose themselves.

The whole upper Bavarian region in which Nazidom's four top men have homes is heavily protected by flak as well as by artillery. Elite guards who constantly surround them are regarded as the most reliable Nazis and could fight with their backs to the wall afforded by the mountains.

This fact, perhaps, explains why the Hitlerites continued the Italian campaign so bitterly instead of withdrawing behind the Brenner Pass and thus releasing troops for the Russian and British-American invasions.

Only the narrow neck of Austria extending between Germany and Italy to the Swiss border line between Brenner and the Nazi hideouts.

Fighters Now 'Call the Shots' For Long-Range Artillery

By George Connery

Artillery reconnaissance, the coordination that gets big shells where they do the enemy the most damage, has been improved significantly.

The refinement is neither dramatic nor mysterious. But it's terribly effective, according to reports from the Western Front where censors recently permitted disclosure of the improved technique.

It consists merely in using fighters and fighter bombers, fast, heavily armed and heavily armored, to call the shots for long-range guns that plump their shells 10, 15 and 20 miles away. Formerly these Long Toms and Black Dragons got their observation from the ground or from little, unprotected spotter planes.

Disadvantages of the latter systems are obvious.

In most cases it's impossible to get accurate ground observation at this distance. And there's a limit to what the observation craft can do, despite their pilots' recognized skill and daring. These tiny craft can't venture far into enemy territory with any safety, and all important German targets are well protected by antiaircraft batteries.

Work in Pairs

Fighter planes, operating in pairs, swoop in and out over targets, one protecting against air attack and giving flak crews a working over while the other does the artillery spotting.

Artillery commanders apparently are highly pleased with the new air control of heavy ground fire. Commendations of fighter pilots engaged in this work include the following, from the commanding general of an artillery corps:

"By successfully adjusting artillery fire on targets of opportunity (those found by pilots), it was proved that it is feasible for pilots to fly well into enemy territory, locate targets by visual observation and adjust artillery fire accurately.

"This innovation is very difficult inasmuch as suitable targets are extremely hard to locate due to excellent camouflage of the enemy and require a great deal of patience as well as a thorough understanding as to suitable locations for enemy installations.

A 'Natural Step'

"Furthermore, adjustment of artillery fire by means of high performance aircraft is made more difficult after a suitable target is found, as the pilot cannot be informed of the approximate location of the artillery battalion, the approximate direction of fire, or approximate range, for security reasons.

"This means of observation will continue to be of inestimable value in attacking targets of opportunity beyond the observing range of ground and low performance aircraft observers."

Actually the system has been in use since D-Day, but modified and improved with experience.

At the start of the war, fighter-bombers fought and bombed from any height between 2000 and 10,000 feet. In the battles of western Europe air targets became scarce, and fighter-bombers gradually moved closer to the ground. Low-flying Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Lightnings went after tanks, troops and trucks at tree level, on a catch-as-catch-can basis.

The next step was inevitable, as Ninth Air Force fighter-bombers were carrying out all other kinds of reconnaissance—weather missions, photographic missions and day and night scouting.

Mustangs were selected for the job, which includes two types of missions:

1. Search missions, where pilots seek out proper targets, then direct artillery fire.

2. Adjustment missions, where the artillery already knows the general location of the target but wants a more detailed check-up on results through the visual observation of pilots.

However, even such a natural development isn't a simple one.

Pilot-observers had to work out their own technique before the system could be made effective. First, using maps similar in scale to the artillery crews' maps, they orient themselves along an imaginary line of ground fire. Their observations, then, coincide with direction and relationship of guns and target. In other words, they and the artillerymen are concerned with exactly the same targets and directions, although separated by 20 or 30 miles.

Return to Target

Pilots must be able to make their observations quickly and accurately, while flying several hundred miles an hour.

Arriving over the target area for the first time, they fix target and directions firmly in their minds. Then they get out fast, following an irregular course to dodge the target's flak. But they're soon back, attempting to arrive simultaneously with shell burst which comes from 45 to 60 seconds after they radio the adjustment. For a permanent record of the effectiveness of fighter-artillery coordination, pilots also make before and after photographs.

As an indication of the value of this reconnaissance development, pilots are forbidden to participate in aerial combat except in self-defense.

Their main job is to spot, scout, spy and get home with information.

Details from a Ninth Air Force report show how the air-ground combination actually functioned in one combat operation. This particular bit of action occurred in January during the battle of the bulge, when there was only half a mile of visibility.

The artillery-reconnaissance Mustang fighter was requested to check two possible targets for a heavy artillery battery already set up. He saw only half a dozen German soldiers, and reported the points as unprofitable. A mile or so away, however, he noted a concentration of troops and several cars around a building (later determined to be a German headquarters). The pilot called for a trial shot to make adjustments. The shell fell 1000 yards short. Then results came in this order: Second round, 500 to the right and 200 over; third, 300 over; fourth, 50 over.

Convoy Also Destroyed

This was close enough. "FFE," or "fire for effect," was the pilot's direction to the crew. Artillerymen 14 miles away adjusted the entire battery to settings of the trial gun. One "serenade" or area bombardment demolished the headquarters.

Almost simultaneously with the barrage, the Mustang pilot spotted a German truck convoy 5000 yards to the right. It was a simple matter to transfer to the second target, since allowance had been made for the existing variables.

Half a dozen rounds destroyed the convoy.

Caesar's Caves Now Used as GI Warehouse

With the U. S. Ninth Army (AP).—Caves that Caesar's army used to cache supplies near Valkenburg, Holland, have been taken over for the same purpose by the 102d Division.

The rear echelon of the 102d, the Ozark Division, has set up barracks and storehouses in the limestone caverns which the Germans had equipped as a rocket-bomb factory and in which Roman garrisons were stationed from about 50 B. C. to 400 A. D.

I drove in a jeep into this 67-mile-long series of tunnels as the guest of Lieut. Louis F. Danforth of New York, who said the place was big enough to house supplies for 15 divisions.

Speaking through an interpreter, Pvt. Harry Schwarz of New York, Diepen said the Germans had improved and remodeled the caves with slave labor.

During the three-day fight for Valkenburg about 4000 Dutch civilians took refuge in the caves

Pfc. Herbert Greenberg of the Bronx, N. Y., escorted me through sections the Germans had equipped as a bomb factory and also through catacombs which early Dutch Catholics had modeled into a copy of the Roman catacombs.

AMG Wins First Bout, Ousts Nazis Attempting To 'Reoccupy' Aachen

By Rhona Churchill

Aachen (INS).—It is possible now to tell in some detail the strange story of how the Nazis returned to Aachen, wormed their way into important positions in the city administration, and of how we gave them enough rope to hang themselves.

It is also the story of every town in occupied Germany, and an important part of the unfolding story of how the Nazis could "win the peace."

When we fought our way into Aachen we appointed as city mayor an industrial lawyer recommended to us by the Catholic Bishop Van Der Velte. We instructed him to choose his own team for civic administration.

The intention was to make the Germans look after themselves as far as possible, thus relieving military government officers for more important work.

The city mayor was duly reticent, pretended he didn't want the job, but he accepted it. He said that he had never belonged to any political party and that he was a lawyer. He "forgot" to mention that he had been a member of the Catholic Center Party in the Weimar republic days. He also "forgot" his close business connection with the Veltrup arms firm—manufacturers of precision parts for buzz-bomb rockets and Tiger tanks,

'Little Nazis' Appear and Want to Work

Through the mayor, one by one with cap in hand, the little Nazis of Aachen came to us. They said they wanted to work with us. They admitted that they had once been Nazis but declared that their kind hearts had never been with Nazism. You know how it was in Germany, they argued, nearly everyone joined the Nazi Party.

We gave them positions in the city first because supreme headquarters permits the use of Nazis other than "ardent and active Nazis" and second because they appeared to be efficient men to undertake the work they sought.

We engaged 57 of them and then sat back and watched. Significantly they did not seek key positions in which they would have to shoulder the responsibility for any departmental failure, but chose the secondary jobs which enabled them to see and hear all, know all, and be able to lay the blame on a superior if anything went wrong.

Here are a few examples. For security reasons names may not be published.

Herr "A," 38, Nazi Party member since 1933, the first year of the Nazis, had close party business connections. He found himself a cosy job as executive officer of the Aachen police chief. Through his hands passed every document, secret or otherwise, concerning civil police work. From his position he could have organized a miniature Gestapo.

Gets Another Job After He Is Revealed

He was dismissed when his Nazi Party activities became known, but his good friend the police chief—never a party member—immediately found him an important job in the housing department.

When we notified the mayor that Herr "A" must go he wrote, "Herr 'A' is hostile minded to the Nazi Party." Herr "A" was so hostile minded that he made some $3,600 a year for himself through Nazi activities.

Herr "B" wore an Alterkampf Party badge before we came to Aachen. It meant he had been a Nazi street fighter before 1933. He was a Storm Trooper and party member until 1944; when he sought and got a job as food office departmental chief. From this position he could control the allocation of seeds, crops and livestock, he could withhold or conceal food, he could have favored Nazi farmers at the expense of non-Nazis.

He was capable and efficient but he might have tried to sabotage our efforts to make Aachen and its area self-supporting, so we replaced him.

Herr "C," aged 41, was a Veltrup worker under the Nazis. He joined the party in 1933. He took the influential but secondary job of chief bookkeeper to the finance department in our administration.

From there he could keep his eye on all that occurred in Aachen. The mayor recommended him to us as a "man of decent character" but the non-Nazis of Aachen said he was a Nazi informer. He is being removed.

Another Is Discovered Before He Does Damage

Herr "D," 49, loved the Nazi Party sufficiently to join several of its subsidiary organizations. He held important civic positions under the Nazis. He was the best man we could find to restore the damaged water system of the Aachen area. We gave him, at his own request, the post of water works manager, in which he could be highly dangerous.

An "accident" to the water system at a well chosen time could do enormous harm to our military effort. We dispensed with him last week.

Herr "E," a wholesale grocer, joined the Nazis in 1936 but claimed that he never had his heart in it. He took the post of assistant to the food officer and issued all licenses for the reopening of food shops. Ninety per cent of these licenses he gave to Nazis. When the non-Nazis complained he explained that he was merely giving licenses to former holders.

The people said: "Why not let the non-Nazis run the stores and give the Nazis jobs cleaning the streets and sewers?" It seemed a reasonable complaint, so Herr "E" has been removed. A military government officer will now survey all food licenses.

Number Who Stayed Significant

The Military Government is largely responsible for wiping the slate clean politically in Aachen.

The full significance of this Nazi infiltration can only be surmized at present. But it is remarkable how many powerful businessmen—men who benefited financially under the Nazis but apparently did not join the party—remained behind when the Gestapo evacuated their neighbors to inner Germany. These came forward to help us with military government.

It is remarkable, too, how often they insisted that former Nazis were the best men for key positions, and to what lengths they went to refute the claims of erstwhile social democrats and other left-wing sympathizers that they, too, should be permitted to help run the new Germany.

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Big Push

One can never be sure that what appears to be a major offensive against a weakened power is actually the beginning of the end. The greatness of a campaign can be measured only after and not before it is fought. Few armchair strategists will be surprised, however, if the forward movement of General Eisenhower's armies across the Cologne plain marks the start of the great push that, coupled with the Russians' advance from the east, will add utter defeat to Germany's acute suffering and despair.

It is now well known that General Eisenhower planned to make an all-out assault on Hitler's great defense belt some weeks ago. His plans were upset by the Germans' daring and costly offensive in the Ardennes last December. Since the bulge which the Nazis drove into our lines has been eliminated, the armies on the Western Front have been rapidly gathering new strength for the final push to the Rhine, across the Rhine and deep into the German interior. While the weather was bad and the Roer River was flooded the American First and Ninth Armies held their ground or inched ahead in comparatively minor assaults. Now they are across the Roer and plunging toward their final goal. Only the speed with which they will move and the time required to close the narrowing area between the Western and Eastern Fronts is uncertain.

From this distance it is doubtless impossible to imagine the state of mind of the German people as the jaws of these great pincer movements close on them. Some approximation of their hopelessness may be gained, however, by imagining what we should be thinking if superior enemy forces from the north were about to smash their way into New York, if Detroit were surrounded and Chicago in the direct path of attack. Suppose, too, that a second force far more powerful than our defenses had invaded Texas and was moving up through the South, while armadas of 20,000 airplanes were shattering our cities, blasting our industries and ripping our transportation system to pieces. No one, least of all the Germans themselves, can determine how long human nerve and sinew will hold up under such unprecedented pressure.

Favorable as this outlook is for an early end of the war in Europe, we can assume only that the supreme test is at hand. No war is won until the enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered. Today we know only that the country needs every ounce of our strength in support of the great push that has apparently begun.

Gold And Inflation

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, told the Senate Banking Committee the other day that the question of the gold reserve has little, if any, relation to inflation. He was discussing a bill to authorize a reduction in the minimum required reserves against Federal Reserve notes and deposits. The present minima are 40 per cent against notes and 35 per cent against deposits. Under the proposed bill a reserve of 25 per cent in gold certificates would be required against notes and deposits combined.

"The British and Canadians," Mr. Eccles said, "have suspended all reserves and they have had less inflation than we have." The logical deduction to be drawn from these remarks is that the provision of required reserves is an anachronism with which we might well dispense. In a certain sense that is true, because, as Mr. Eccles points out, the threat of inflation stems from huge wartime Government deficits which have built up great reserves of purchasing power in the form of currency and deposits in possession of the people. The limitations imposed on the Federal Reserve Banks by the necessity of maintaining gold reserves have not so far imposed the slightest check on their operations since gold (or gold certificate) reserves have been well above minimum requirements until recently. Furthermore, we are perfectly well aware that emergency action of some kind will always be taken to prevent statutory reserve requirements from interfering with the Federal Reserve System's activities in connection with financing the war effort.

So, taking the severely logical view, we may well conclude that the minimum size of the gold reserve does not need to be determined by law, especially as we have an irredeemable paper currency, based for the most part on Government debt. However, the public does not take kindly to innovations and any radical change in the existing system of maintaining required gold reserves against Federal Reserve notes and deposits might give rise to doubts regarding the goodness of the currency—doubts that do not arise when required reserve percentages are merely reduced but not abolished. Monetary management is an art rather than a science, and wise management makes allowance for the illogical factors in human behavior that affect the acceptability of a currency.

American Heroes

Dr. George Gallup's insatiable curiosity about public opinion led him recently to pose this provocative question to a representative sample of the American people: "Who do you think was the greater—George Washington or Abraham Lincoln?" It is impossible, unfortunately, to guess with what intensity his respondents held the opinions they expressed. We know, however, that 42 per cent of them named Lincoln as compared with 22 per cent who chose Washington, while 28 per cent held that the two men were equally great, and an additional 8 per cent expressed no opinion. Perhaps among those who indicated a preference, the choice was a very narrow one; nearly all Americans, we have no doubt, would readily acknowledge the greatness of both these leaders.

Yet it is significant that the preference for Lincoln, however slight, was so much more common. The principal reasons given in support of this choice were that Lincoln "was a greater humanitarian, more down to earth, more of a people's President." Indeed, given his humble origin, his early difficulties in gaining an education and his homely, earthy nature, he seemed much closer to the common folk of America than General Washington with his more aristocratic background. This homeliness and earthiness, a kind of kinship and sympathy with his ordinary fellow beings, permeated all that Abraham Lincoln wrote or said—the letter to Mrs. Bixby, for example, or the Gettysburg address. Lincoln belonged to the ages only after an assassin's bullet took his life. While he lived, he belonged to the plain people of America. It was no accident that they called him Father Abraham.

George Washington's role was a more remote one, his position more exalted, his nature more austere. His service as a soldier, his habit of command, removed him from the people. He endured less abuse and vilification by political opponents than Lincoln experienced. Perhaps among his contemporaries he was more respected but less loved. And this is reflected in the Washington tradition as it survives today. Those among Dr. Gallup's respondents who considered Washington greater than Lincoln offered reasons such as these: "He was the founder of our country . . . He was a great general . . . He was our first President." These bespeak veneration rather than affection.

Among the arguments commonly advanced for preference on either side was the contention that the favored hero faced greater problems. Certainly both the creation of our Union and its preservation called for the highest qualities of statesmanship. But Washington, it should be noted, had at his side men who, in their own right, were leaders of the highest caliber—Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Franklin, Marshall, to name but a few of the titans of those times. Lincoln towered over his contemporaries; there was none among them who approached in stature the men who composed the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution. Washington presided; Lincoln walked alone. His loneliness, as well as his tragic death, have given special grandeur to his name.

Finally it should be observed, in accounting for the attitudes of Americans today toward these two great figures, that the principles for which Washington fought were somewhat more abstract than those which Lincoln defended. The shackles which Lincoln struck from the wrists of human slaves were real and tangible indeed. Perhaps there was a drama about emancipation exceeding that of independence, the real implications of which were yet to be discovered.

In sober truth, a comparison of the sort that Dr. Gallup has introduced does not seem to us very meaningful. Human greatness is in large measure a response to the circumstances and imperatives of a particular time. It may well be that only a George Washington could have proved equal to the needs of his era and that only an Abraham Lincoln could have met and mastered the crisis with which he happened to be confronted. The two men were different. But there is no need to place one above the other. George Washington will be known always as the father of his country; Lincoln may well be counted as the brother of his countrymen.

Proper Rebuff

Representative Patman met with a decisive rebuff when he tried to secure funds for his Small Business Committee for the purpose of holding hearings and formulating a tax program applicable to small business. The House and Senate investigating committees that have been considering how to insure the postwar survival and prosperity of small enterprises are naturally interested in the tax problems of such businesses. But that does not warrant their attempt to "muscle in" on the Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees. If the Patman group were permitted to set up as a minor rival of the Ways and Means Committee, other committees would find equally good reasons for following that precedent.

Tax adjustments designed to aid little business have their place in a general tax program, but they must be fitted into that program and not given undue weight. The Ways and Means Committee is charged with responsibility for framing well-balanced tax bills that take into account the interests of all groups. The worst kind of confusion could be expected if that authority were divided.

In our opinion a great deal of useful information has been assembled by congressional investigating committees bearing on the future of small business and consequently throwing light on the kind of tax policies suited to the needs of small business. We hope that abundant opportunity will be afforded these congressional investigators to acquaint the Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees with their views and recommendations. That can be done without interfering in the least with regular, orderly procedure.

Weber Case Again

Some interesting new facts have come to light in the case of Henry Weber, which suggest that it ought not to be dropped merely because the sentence of death imposed by the court-martial has been progressively mitigated to five years imprisonment. According to an attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union who has made a careful investigation of the case, the legality of the court-martial proceedings is open to question. It is said, for example, that the officer appointed by the court as defense counsel for Weber advised him he was competent to conduct his own defense. How far this was from being true is indicated by some of the testimony recorded in the transcript. Witnesses testified that to the best of their knowledge Weber, prior to his arrest, had made no statement of his conscientious scruples against combat service and also that there was nothing in his record to show that he had held them. Yet it now appears that at the time of an earlier special court-martial (which sentenced him on the same charge to six months in the reservation stockade) Weber had made a full statement of his views. Meanwhile, Weber, on trial for his life, seems to have remained quite ignorant of his right to be represented by civilian counsel.

It also appears that Weber was imperfectly advised as to his rights by the clerk of his local draft board. Under rulings by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the New York District, genuine conscientious scruples such as Weber appears to possess, are to be legally equated with religious convictions. But instead of instructing Weber to fill out the special form (No. 47) provided for conscientious objectors, the clerk is said to have informed him that the draft board was powerless in the matter, and that his best course was to state his objections at the first opportunity after induction.

This may have seemed plausible to Weber because of the experience of one of his friends. Pvt. Edward C. Gross is, like Weber, a member of Socialist Labor Party, and, like Weber, apparently has scruples against any form of service that might involve the taking of human life. Gross, at another camp, refused to drill with weapons; he, too, was sentenced to six months by special court-martial, subsequently reduced because of good behavior. Gross, however, after his release was permitted to explain his position and the post commander ordered him assigned to ambulance duty. Subsequently, he was made a ward boy in the Medical Corps, commonly considered a less desirable form of duty, but in one of his letters Gross described it as the most interesting work he had ever known. It may therefore be assumed that he is doing well with it.

The disturbing thing here is the contrast between the intelligent disposition of the Gross case at one camp, and the extremely shortsighted handling of the almost identical Weber case at another. It begins to appear that Weber is as much a victim of ill-luck as of scruple or stubbornness; that it was merely his misfortune to be sent to a command where it had been determined to make an example of somebody. Even worse, it suggests that the Army may not have any uniform policy for dealing with such cases, or if it has, that the policy is not being uniformly applied.

No Terror Bombing

The public will welcome Secretary Stimson's denial of a report that the Allies had decided on terror bombing of German civilians. The kind of warfare that is being waged today from the air makes it impossible to avoid the accidental killing and maiming of civilians. By its very nature, air warfare takes a fearful indirect toll of civilian lives. There is a profound difference, however, between the employment of deliberately terroristic tactics of an indiscriminate nature and strategic bombing that, as Secretary Stimson explains, is designed solely to destroy a nation's ability to wage war. When we bomb German factories and disrupt German transportation systems, our aim is to do the least, not the most possible, harm to noncombatants.

The fact that our enemies have not scrupled to employ terroristic bombing makes it all the more necessary for us to cling firmly to those ideals of decency that can be preserved even in the midst of a war of unexampled magnitude and ferocity. By doing so we are protecting ourselves against moral disintegration and at the same time building up world confidence in our good intentions. That confidence will be a tremendous asset in enlisting the cooperation of other nations in plans for restoration of peaceful intercourse after the war.

SMALL SKELETON

Not buried, but ignored upon the earth,
A prey to insects, little scavengers,
Spreading an odor of mortality,
The swift wild body of our love lies rotting.
When once the flesh has lapsed and been consumed,
And the stale odor vanished utterly,
In the gaunt delicacy of rigid bone
Will be authentic record of the creature—
Its nature, how the small feet struck the ground;
How the sharp, eager jaw dealt with its food;
How the eye-caverns once held fiery jewels;
How it found rest. Perhaps, how it was slain.

MARIE GILCHRIST

Potomac Dams

Communications

THE DESCRIPTION of the Potomac River dams project in your February 16 issue is so worded as to cause misapprehension in the matter of the scenic and recreational values affected, especially in and adjacent to the City of Washington.

It must be understood, first, that a dam with a maximum height of 105 feet is proposed for erection just below Chain Bridge, which will fill the glorious Potomac River gorge with deep water all the way upstream from the dam to the foot of Great Falls. The losses involved in this proposal for lovers of nature is enormous. To say that "it affects the restored C. & O. Canal" is the grossest of understatements, since more than of the canal, with its charming towpath, its adjoining river shores with thousands of grand, overhanging trees will be absolutely destroyed. No "special considerations" which the engineers say they have given these matters, can in any way alleviate this fact.

Secondly, the engineers report stresses the fact that new recreational values will be created. These consist solely of replacing a live, running river by a big, bare lake of deep water, with all the existing level lands and the islands in and along it drowned out. Especially in Washington, where we have any amount of wide-open waters on the lower Potomac River down to Chesapeake Bay, more of this kind of water recreational facilities is in no way needed.

The creation of such a lake would require the irreparable loss of the natural river, its shores and the canal. It, therefore, seems ridiculous to advocate this plan as a recreational waterway.

If the financial and economic advantages are so great that we must trade them for our heritage of river, and trees, and canal, let us frankly say so, but let it not appear as if the water-power project would not destroy much of what we have, and would give us nothing in return that is not now provided by the stretches of the lower Potomac.

MONTGOMERY SYCAMORE ISLAND CLUB.
By W. W. Kinsley, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 19.

Why is it that schemes, such as that proposed by the Army engineers for a system of Potomac River dams, always seem to meet with automatic opposition? It is certainly surprising to me to see the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, as well as about 20 civic organizations, express their determination to fight the project, with particular attention to the dam at Chain Bridge.

The whole argument against the plan is based on the loss of what they call "irreplaceable human values" by the partial inundation of Great Falls. Sometime in the middle of next July, ask Mr. John Q. Citizen of the District of Columbia whether he would like to have a nice cool swim in an 8-mile long lake within a mile or two of downtown Washington, and I'll wager he'll be willing to sacrifice part of the view.

Speaking of "human values," has the commission considered that the only way a perspiring Washingtonian can get a cool swim in the summer, without going many miles out of the city, is in the few overcrowded pools, one provided by the municipality and the others by hotels and a few exclusive country clubs?

Think of the benefits to the population of such a recreation area as is proposed, with opportunities for fishing, swimming and boating. The river would be navigable as far as Harper's Ferry. Think of the new vistas that would be opened up to compensate for the partial loss of Great Falls. I sincerely hope the National Capital Park and Planning Commission will reconsider its decision to fight this admirable project.

WALTER M. EDWARDS.
Washington, Feb. 21.

Because I come from a State (New Jersey) that is blessed with many fine lakes, I know the many benefits and possibilities for better recreation and fishing that comes to all the people fortunate with lakes in their vicinity. This proposed dam on the Potomac River at the Chain Bridge will create a beautiful and large lake, where now there is only a deep, narrow, fast-moving river, impractical for any recreational purposes. What is planned is to turn this undeveloped river into something of unestimated value in the way of recreation and good fishing for the people of Washington, as well as deriving the benefits of flood control, power and, of utmost importance water stream purification.

Many of those who oppose the Potomac Dam plan and feel so apprehensive over the possibilities of destroying the beauty of the river gorge, should realize that a lake will enhance rather than destroy the scenery.

Ask any angler who has fished from these precarious river shores and the angler will tell you that the rocks are unsightly and covered with litter in many places.

There is very little supervision and hardly any regulations of the fishing that does take place in the river, and it is a common sight to see many illegal methods of taking fish, practices in the river, especially during the early spring when the perch and herring runs take place. With a new lake created, supervision and regulations can and should be enforced. SAM KRAWITZ.
Washington, Feb. 19.

America's Interest In Near East

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

THE TALKS WHICH President Roosevelt had with the rulers of Saudi-Arabia, Egypt and Ethiopia, came as a natural and logical sequence of the Yalta conference. This is pointed out in Washington by the best observers of Near Eastern developments who attach particular importance to the fact that those talks coincided with the Arab conference in Cairo.

At Yalta, President Roosevelt claimed for the United States the right to be interested in any European problems, the solution of which may require the joint action and responsibility of the Big Three powers. This American claim, which was recognized by both Britain and Soviet Russia, marked the end of the former American "hands off Europe" policy. It was only natural that this new American attitude should be extended to the Near East, where American interests have for a long time been more concrete and more immediate than in eastern Europe.

American interest in Eastern Europe is of a general, overall, and moral character, with long-range, realistic considerations. America recognizes that Soviet Russia is more directly and immediately interested in the post-war fate of eastern Europe but wants to do her very best to make sure that eastern European peoples will feel as happy as possible under the at present very hard, and often most uncomfortable, conditions. It is not merely an altruistic and idealistic American approach. If eastern European peoples do not become reconciled to their fate, or if their local conflicts, such as the one which is already brewing between Bulgaria and Greece, should eventually result in Soviet and British interference, America might find herself obliged to play once more the costly but inevitable, "fire command."

If America is now determined to do her very best in order to reduce the danger of explosions in eastern and southeastern Europe to the minimum, it is not surprising that she must also face the same problem in the Near East, where, on one hand, there are plenty of explosives, and on the other, she has two very concrete and immediate interests—oil and aviation bases.

American Interests

America has 23.75 per cent participation in the British-controlled Irapi Petroleum Co., and American capital completely controls the very important oil developments in Saudi Arabia. In 1933 Ibn Saud granted the Hasa oil concession to the Standard Oil Co. of California. Since then the Arabian-American Oil Co. (founded by the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Oil Co.) invested about 100 million dollars in Saudi Arabia. The refinery built at Ras-Tanurah, on the Persian Gulf, produces 50,000 barrels daily. And when the American pipe-line from Saudi Arabia, which raised such a hot debate last year, is built, the production of the Arabian-American Oil Co. will be expanded according to the new possibilities.

The Near East, however, is more than just the world's greatest oil depository in which the United States has acquired an extremely important foothold. It is also the crossroads for naval and air communications between the three continents of the Eastern Hemisphere. If the United States intends to take her place in postwar international communications, she will have to assure for her clippers the right to use air bases in the Near East.

Those American interests in the Near East are of such importance to postwar American economy, that many American and foreign diplomatic observers in Washington were for a long time inclined to believe that America would eventually become interested in eastern Europe through her interest in the Near East. It happened, however, the other way around. The conference at Yalta, by establishing America's right to be interested in the basic problems of Europe's liberated countries, created a wide base for the justification of America's interest in the Near East.

Danger Points

The most explosive problems of the Near East can be listed as follows:

1. The coordination, and wherever possible, the harmonization of the British, American and Soviet economic and political interests in that area. The recent Anglo-American oil agreement is believed, for instance, to have precipitated, if not actually provoked, the Soviet pressure on Iran for oil concessions.

2. The necessity of finding a status for Palestine which would be a compromise acceptable both to the Arabs and the Jews.

3. The determination of the relations to be established between France and the Syrian and Lebanese republics, the independence of which is recognized by the United States, Soviet Russia and all Arab countries.

As to the future of the Arab states and their relations with each other, in the opinion of American policy makers, those problems should be solved by the Arab people themselves, with as little foreign interference as possible. This has been the consistent attitude of the American Government. However, while this attitude will be maintained, President Roosevelt has been in a position to explain to the Near Eastern rulers, whom he met, that the American interest in their problems—and interest should not be confused with interference—will now be greater than it had ever been before. This was of exceptional importance, because the new expression of American interest, justified by the Yalta declaration, will undoubtedly have an influence on the deliberations of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries gathered at Cairo.

Arab Leaders

It is not easy for the Arab leaders to agree on all the aspects of the union which they are anxious to achieve.

Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia does not have absolute confidence in the Hashimite family which rules over Iraq and Transjordan. On the other hand, the relations between Saudi-Arabia and Egypt have been tense for a long time and have improved only recently.

The basis for the rapprochement between Ibn Saud and King Farouk of Egypt was their opposition to the project of greater Syria, which was supposed to include Syria, Lebanon and Transjordan. Both Ibn Saud and Farouk suspected the Hashimite family of supporting this project in order to assure for themselves the leadership of the Arab world. The sympathy with which the British Foreign Office viewed this project increased Ibn Saud's suspicions. He suspected the British of fostering the great Syria state in order to exert eventual pressure upon Saudi-Arabia, which somewhat disappointed the British by giving preference to American capital.

The Labanese, who feared that the Catholic minorities would lose their position of importance should Lebanor be incorporated into Greater Syria, had no sympathy for the project, and joined the Saudi Arabian and Egyptian opposition. Finally, Ibn Saud had no trouble making his friend Sukri Kuwatli, President of Syria, realize that he would never accept the great Syrian state. The British understood that the project had no chance whatever, and according to the latest information ceased to support it, in order to facilitate the Arab agreement on broader lines.

Cairo Conference

As far as it is known in Washington, Ibn Saud's program for the present conference at Cairo consists of four points:

1. He insists on an immediate solution of the Palestine problem.

2. He wants to see the immediate and complete independence of both Syria and Lebanon.

3. He wants a treaty of mutual military assistance.

4. He opposes any territorial changes in the present Arab states.

It is far from certain that the entire program of Ibn Saud will be realized at the Cairo conference, which is expected to close its deliberations by the end of the month. But even if the conference should be unable to achieve Arab unity, it will help the Arab states to find a common ground for the defense of their common interests. And the very fact that they were informed during the conference, by President Roosevelt himself, of the increasing American interest in their problems, amounted to an encouragement.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Philippine Statehood

Now that the Philippines are well on the way to being purged of the Japanese invaders, it becomes increasingly clear that the United States of America will need those steratégically located islands for the future military protection of the Western Hemisphere. The Tydings-McDuffie law (1934), however, provided that, 10 years after the approval by the President of the United States, and by the Filipino people, of a constitution, and the installation of an official government, the Philippines would be given complete independence. These requirements were fully met on November 15, 1935, and the 10-year period of probation will expire on November 15, 1945, unless some action is taken to extend that period, or to amend the previous provisions of the Independence Act.

The recent proposal to offer the Philippines statehood, including the same protection, rights and privileges accorded any other of the 48 States, is a logical and wise plan, and its inception would be most advantageous to both the United States and the Philippines.

The inclusion of the Philippines as a State would insure to the United States the possession of the excellent naval base and harbor at Manila, and the air base at Clark Field, as well as numerous other military installatoins on the islands. In addition, there are a great many undeveloped, but promising, sites for air bases among the islands north of Luzon from which the China Sea and adjacent waters could be controlled.

The 7000 odd islands, that comprise the Philippines, extend north to within 65 miles of Formosa, the great Japanes stronghold, and south to within 30 miles of Borneo, a distance of well over 1100 miles. The islands are, therefore, either astride the main northern searoutes, or are within partrolling distance of them by air.

The Philippine Commonwealth was, prior to the present conflict, one of the United States' best customers, 68 per cent of its total imports being purchased from the United States in 1938. During 1939 the Philippines purchased from the United States more manufactured cotton goods, wheat, sheet steel, cigarettes, and automobile and truck tires than any other country. The purchase by the Philippines of these products alone involved the sum of 28 million dollars, whereas the purchases by the country's second best customers involved only half of that amount, or 14 million dollars. The products mentioned are less than 5 per cent of the total number of individual United States products, of which the Philippine Commonwealth is the chief purchaser.

The Filipinos are industrious and smart, and their history proves that they are a progressive people. Their constant cooperation with this country throughout the Japanese occupation of their land, and their acts of unselfish bravery and devotion in saving the lives of American soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the face of certain death or torture at the hands of the Japanese, constitutes a brotherly tie that cannot be ignored by this nation.

Can we, then, afford to pass up the chance to invite the Philippine Commonwealth into our midst to take her rightful place as the forty-ninth state? The time to act is now, for we may never have another chance.

AMOS H. GALL.
Arlington, Va., Feb. 22.

Communists' Status

The chairman of the House Military Committee, Congressman May, wants the Army to explain why the rule discriminating against communists, was eliminated.

The Congressman might broaden his inquiry to ask why there has never been any rule in the Army against promotions to men holding fascist ideologies, or men who, in the past, have praised the regimes of Mussolini or Hitler. Surely those who lean toward the ideologies of our enemies ought to be considered as at least as dangerous to our war effort as are protagonists of our most helpful ally in this global war.

EUGENE CRAEMER.
Washington, Feb. 20.

Lincoln Observance

In answer to Mrs. Katherine U. Andrews' letter concerning the lack of observance of Lincoln's birthday: We had in the library at Roosevelt High School an exhibit of books and pamphlets and pictures of Lincoln.

MARTHA B. PIFER,
Librarian.

Unnecessary Travel

I hope this letter is read by the Union Station police. One day last fall a young flight officer was waiting there for the train which was to bring him home for his last leave before going overseas. The servicemen were instructed to wait at a certain gate until the train arrived. When the train came in, all the civilians rushed to an open gate, and the servicemen, for fear of not getting a seat, did the same. An infuriated policeman seized upon the flight officer and after reprimanding him very loudly and rudely, placed him at the end of the line. In the course of the argument the officer told the policeman it was his last leave. Well, as a result of the episode the young man stood all the way home, because of course John and Mazie Civilian had to have seats.

Why have I written this? I know better than to believe that anything I might say would make John and Mazie think twice before taking little Mazie to visit Grampa; heaven only knows what it would take to do that. At the same time I know it can't help the young flight officer—no one can. He was killed in an airplane crash in England, after having made bombing missions over Berlin. I only hope that the little Hitlers will practise their tactics on said John and Mazie Civilian, instead of the brave young men who are going off to fight a war—and never coming home again. E. W. B.
Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 8.

Untrained Help

In The Post from time to time I have noted, and with much satisfaction, columns similar to Malvina Lindsay's. This condition exists not only in Washington but all over the country. However, I have heard from many different sources that in the Nation's Capital it is at its worst. Everything that Miss Lindsay says is true; she depicts both sides of the question, and fairly. Also, as she states, employers must content themselves with "untrained, even moronic help." Actually, I have had dealings with sales persons and trades persons whose mentality is so low as to render them unsuitable for any or similar employment in normal times. In the past it has been my theory that courtesy begets courtesy, but it is not so today. It is gratifying that The Post carries such articles from time to time. I, for one, have hopes some day of returning to our former way of life—courteous and gracious living. Thank you. ODILE K. LATHAN.
Washington, Feb. 7.

Simply Looking for Trouble

Labor Board Advised To Stop Reaching Out For Additional Power

By Leo Wolman

The policy of encouraging trade unionism and collective bargaining, which this country adopted with the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935, rested upon simple and widely accepted assumptions as to the virtues of collective labor relations in industry.

They would create a fairer balance in the economic power of employers and employes. They would limit the exercise of arbitrary authority. They would make labor relations more democratic by imposing upon employers and unions jointly the responsibility of reaching mutually beneficial and workable decisions with respect to the wide range of questions which are of vital concern to both.

Ten years' experience with the policy has thrown doubt upon the way it has worked and the direction it is currently pursuing.

In the years before the war, the Government's anxiety to bring things to swift fruition got the better of its judgment. Public agencies joined with organized labor to hasten the process of unionization. The National Labor Relations Board became, for all practical purposes, an arm of the labor movement. An increasing fraction of labor issues was decided unilaterally by the Government in consequence of the universal intervention of public officials in labor disputes.

Both Cases and the Board's Authority Increased

During the war this trend was naturally accelerated. Carrying out essential war labor policies required setting up new machinery endowed with unusual powers. The longer the new machinery remained in operation, the more it tended to do.

Not only did the number of cases submitted to the War Labor Board increase but the number of issues considered to be within the board's jurisdiction likewise increased. There seemed to be no limit to the board's authority. Consequently the boundaries of voluntary agreement shrunk, while the boundaries of public authority expanded.

This view of developments in labor relations is now forcibly brought to the attention of the country by the chairman of the War Labor Board.

Starting a campaign to reduce the time required for handling disputes, Mr. Davis calls upon employers and unions to help in expediting action by making "complete use of collective bargaining before a case is brought to the board."

"Too often," he says, "the board finds a tendency among both employers and unions to drop small differences into the board's lap for settlement, rather than to seek agreement through negotiation. . . . Failure to negotiate may be dangerous to (the) freedom of action the parties might better have retained. Labor and management may find they have surrendered their liberty by asking the board to settle every issue between them."

Warning Fails to Deal With WLB's Responsibility

Everything Mr. Davis says to unions and the employers is correct. But he does not go far enough.

A mere warning that the parties to labor relations face the risk, under prevailing circumstances, of losing their freedom of action fails to deal with the responsibilities of the War Labor Board itself. For the fact is that board has appeared most reluctant to limit its own authority.

Evidence of such reluctance is to be found in many of the proceedings and decisions of the national and regional boards. The board's hesitation to turn down a request for a general wage increase is at the bottom of the present debate between the board and Mr. Vinson over the so-called "fringe" issues. If the board, as it did in the recently decided steel case, first denies a general increase and then concedes a collection of increases, estimated to aggregate 8 cents an hour, it should be clear that no amount of admonition will cause the beneficiaries of these concessions to keep issues away from the board.

What the board needs to do is to stop reaching for more authority, as it did when it announced its intention of seeking the authority to fix wage policies for reconversion.

This is simply looking for trouble and postponing the day when responsibility for labor relations returns to employers, employes and unions. If the board is really concerned over the surrender of liberty by employers and unions, it would begin to apply restraints upon itself and its agents.

WAR MATERIAL TO FINISH THE WAR WITH GERMANY
WELL. THAT'S THAT! I'LL HAVE TO LOOK FOR ANOTHER JOB!
WAR WORKER
U.S.A.
COME WITH ME!
PRODUCTION FOR THE WAR WITH JAPAN
THAT WILL KEEP YOU BUSY FOR AWHILE.

THERE WON'T BE ANY LACK OF WORK FOR A LONG TIME

Indian Enables Countrymen To Study in U. S. Universities

Los Angeles (AP).—Gobindram J. Watumull explains simply why he has established a fund to enable young Indians to study in U. S. universities and to send American educators to his native India.

"I want to do something for my country," he says. "I don't want to die a rich man.

"The United States has educational resources unequaled elsewhere in the world. The need in India in the fields of medicine, public health, agriculture, education, technology and Allied subjects is critical."

The recipients of the first annual awards of the Watumull Foundation will be announced this month by a committee of nine men, including two university presidents, a social scientist and other experts in specific fields.

There will be 13 awards:

A professor in an Indian university or a recognized Indian scientist will get a traveling fellowship to study his specialty for a year at various American universities, receiving $250 a month for living expenses.

Twelve graduates of Indian colleges and universities will be picked from approximately 1000 applicants to study medicine, sanitation, public health, agriculture, engineering, education, hydraulics, mining or economics for two years in the United States.

Each will receive traveling expenses, tuition and laboratory fees and an allowance of $100 or $150 monthly, depending upon need.

The Foundation already supports three special lectureships held by Dr. Tarakanath Das, author and publist, at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. K. L. Shridharani, sociologist, at Columbia, and O. Rehman, lecturer on modern India and Indian Culture, at American University, Washington, D. C.

Next summer the foundation will send Prof. Merle Curti of the University of Wisconsin to lecture at the University of Calcutta and other Indian universities and colleges on American history, culture and civilization.

Detroit Responds to War Calls, Despite Area's Labor Shortage

By David J. Wilkie
Associated Press Automotive Editor.

Detroit.—The production tempo again is speeding up in Detroit as the demand for knockout weapons increases.

New orders pour in for rockets, bomber planes, bomb-sights, high-powered aircraft engines and shells. Some contracts cutback last autumn have been reinstated.

These orders are being placed even though Detroit is rated a No. 1 labor shortage area.

More than 750 million dollars worth of contracts have been placed in the area since January 1 and several hundred millions more may be allocated in the next few weeks. More than 50 million dollars in new plant construction and facilities has been authorized.

B-24 Order Largest

Much of the construction work may not get under way for five or six months, says Carsten Tiedeman, regional War Production Board director, but the material orders, he adds, mean that "labor can be assured of all the work it can handle for months to come."

The largest single contract was $298,844,000 to the Ford Motor Co. for B-24 Liberators. The Ford Co. also received an order for 130 million dollars worth of 2800 horsepower aircraft engines and parts.

The car industry as a whole produced approximately $9,320,000,000 worth of war materiel in 1944 and had a backlog of more than $11,080,000,000 worth of orders to start this year.

Labor organizations, management and governmental procurement agencies differ sharply on the exact labor situation in the Detroit area.

The unions have accused management of "hoarding" labor. Management denied this and retaliated with allegations of "slowdowns" and efforts to "make the work last." The War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service claim a shortage of skilled labor exists.

To this George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) replies:

"More than enough workers with war production experience are available to fill critical manpower shortages in some plants and to meet increased production schedules in a few others. An addition of 2000 workers in critical plants could wipe out every dangerous manpower shortage in the area.

The employment peak in the Detroit area was about 700,000 workers, Addes said, adding that the total number laid off in 1944 was many times greater than the number needed to meet new war schedules.

Tiedeman says that the newly stepped-up war production program necessitates immediate recruitment of at least 4000 workers not now engaged in war plants. He believes the expanded program should reach its peak about next fall.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Secret Talks Motivate De Gaulle

By Drew Pearson

There is a lot more to De Gaulle's refusal to meet Roosevelt in Algiers than meets the eye. The General's stubbornness dates back to some secret conversations between Churchill and FDR regarding future acquisition of French territory. This has now leaked to French ears.

DE GAULLE

It has long been known that no love was lost between De Gaulle and Roosevelt personally. At Casablanca the President was first irked when De Gaulle didn't want to come from London to confer with him and General Giraud. Afterward, FDR told Washington friends an amusing story of how he told Churchill: "You pay him, don't you? Well, no come, no poy."

So finally De Gaulle arrived in Casablanca.

After he arrived, the President was irked when De Gaulle refused to cooperate with General Giraud. And after much Rooseveltian persuasion, the most accomplished at Casablanca was a photograph of the two Frenchmen together.

Much deeper than these surface irritations, however, is Roosevelt's belief that the old militant France should not be reconstituted as a power in Europe. He has made this clear in several diplomatic negotiations and De Gaulle knows it.

At Casablanca, therefore, Roosevelt and Churchill discussed certain plans for the future of the French Empire—without the benefit of de Gaulle's presence or his then knowledge.

The President felt that Dakar, capital of French West Africa, juts out in the South Atlantic on the short-line ocean hop to Brazil, was essential to our future security and that we must keep a strong naval and air base at Dakar permanently—regardless of the French.

Churchill agreed.

In turn, Churchill felt that the British life-line through Gibraltar and Suez must never again be severed, so Britain must have the French base of Bizerte, jutting out into the Mediterranean toward Sicily. He also wanted the Italian islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa near Bizerte, plus final say regarding the disposition of Italian colonies in Africa.

Roosevelt agreed.

Plans U. S. Base

Finally, the President also laid plans at Casablanca for a strong U. S. naval base at Cap St. Jacques in French Indo-China. French Indo-China long has been agitating for independence, so it was planned to set up an Indo-Chinese government under the protection of the United States, somewhat like the mandated countries of the League of Nations.

Roosevelt's great interest long has been in the Pacific and he wants bases by which Japan never again can threaten the United States and Australia. To this Churchill also agreed.

General De Gaulle was not consulted so he had no chance to disagree. However, word of the whole plan eventually leaked back to him, as he indicated all too clearly on the day after the Big Three issued their communique from Yalta.

On that day, De Gaulle ostentatiously announced plans for making Dakar into a great French base. Obviously he feared the Big Three had made further commitments to establish Dakar as an American base. So he moved first.

That is the real inside as to why De Gaulle did not fly to Algiers to confer with Roosevelt.

Training Period Cut

Senators studying the military picture have learned that the Army Ground Forces Command has been quietly cutting down on the training given to infantrymen before going into front-line action.

Last year most infantrymen got six to nine months' training before going overseas, plus an additional three months before seeing combat. Heavy losses in Europe and the Pacific, however, have sharply boosted the demand for replacements, so the training period is now nearer the briefer seasoning given United States troops in the last war.

Infantrymen are now sometimes being shipped overseas without any advanced training. Some now find themselves in the front line only six months after having donned uniform

Meanwhile, men are being yanked out of the Air Corps and Services of Supply and transferred to the Infantry. Already supposed to be well-seasoned, they get an additional seven weeks' training and are then moved outside the country as replacements.

One new departure from practice in the last war is that few divisions have been withdrawn from action in their entirety for a thorough rest. Instead, once a division is in line, it receives replacements but no real vacation for months. Congressmen returning from the war front have criticized this policy to Army higher-ups.

General Bradley has tried to move green divisions into relatively quiet sectors for seasoning but his Intelligence hasn't always been able to gauge what the enemy considers a quiet sector.

NOTE—The now famous 106th Division which courageously bore the brunt of the initial Nazi breakthrough in the Battle of the Bulge went into an alleged "quiet sector." It had been in position one day when Von Rundstedt launched his counteroffensive.

California's clever Governor Warren recently told a group of Washington friends one of the political tricks of vote-getting in the Golden West.

Iowa Runs California

Warren explained how he had difficulty overcoming sectional prejudices of southern California against the northern part of the State.

"I was born in Los Angeles," he said. When I started to campaign in the southern end of the State I mentioned that I was a native of that city. However, this didn't seem to impress southern Californians. But one day I happened to mention the fact that my father came from Iowa and the audience nearly ripped the house down cheering. After that I never said anything more about being born in Los Angeles. I always let the audience know my father was from Iowa."

NOTE—Last year when Henry Wallace arrived in Los Angeles, he was greeted at the station by several thousand people. He addressed them as "fellow Iowans."

7 Out of 10 Americans Favor Compulsory Military Training

By George Gallup
Director of American Institute of Public Opinion

A large majority of the American people—virtually 7 out of every 10—continue on the side of those arguing in favor of a postwar military training program for the Nation's youth.

Argument over the issue has waxed hot during the weeks since President Roosevelt requested passage of a bill to set up such a program for the postwar period, in his annual message to Congress.

The Gallup Poll

Educational leaders have taken the lead on behalf of the bill and in opposition to it.

In an open letter to the President 12 college and university heads questioned the need for such a bill and proposed postponement of any action on it at least until Germany has been defeated.

Fourteen other college and university presidents take the opposite view, urging upon the President prompt decision on the issue.

The Question

The question, as put to a cross-section of the adult population:

"After this war is over, do you think every ablebodied young man should be required to take military or naval training for one year?"

The replies:

Yes	69%
No	22
Undecided	9

When the vote of women alone is examined, they are found to be in favor of a peacetime military training program by a slightly larger majority than men.

Listed by Parties

People who say they voted for Roosevelt in the last election are in favor of the program by a larger majority than is the case among those who say they voted for Dewey.

This is shown as follows:

Vote By Parties

	FDR Voters	Dewey Voters
Yes	73%	64%
No	19	30
No opinion	8	6

There is some difference of opinion among people favoring such a program as to when a law providing for it should be passed. This is shown when these people are asked:

"Do you think a military training law should be passed now, or should this wait until after the war?"

The replies:

Favor passing law now	37%
Favor Waiting Until after war	25
Undecided	7
Total	69%

In line with their thinking about the need for a peacetime military training program, the public has also favored a much larger peacetime Army and Navy than existed during the period between World War I and World War II.

25 Years Ago

1919-20 Boom In Farm Land Is a Warning

By Mark Sullivan

To reprint an item of 25 years ago may be more useful than to serve one hot from the griddle of the day's news. In this belief, there are here quoted some items and parts of items and advertisements which appeared in a Midwest newspaper, the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, during the years of 1919-20.

"Values certain to soar. The farm you buy today at $40 an acre will be worth $100 or $120 an acre in five years." (That is how the advertisement read, though $40 an acre was a low price for Iowa land even before the boom started.)

The prediction was too modest, both as to the rise that would take place and the time required. A year later an item from Glidden, Iowa, reported a sale at $600 an acre. An item for Panora, Iowa, reported the sale of "173 acres unimproved" at $250 an acre. An item from Tipton reported three sales of the same farm within a short time—the first sold at $375 an acre; the second at $395; the third at $417.

Farm Prices Drop

The Register recorded the case of a fortunate Mr. Martin McCullough who sold 60 acres at $500 an acre. "Mr. McCullough purchased the land a year ago. The price paid then was considered high. After selling it Saturday, he makes a profit of a little more than $200 an acre. Holding the land for a year brought him $12,000 profit."

Those items are as of the years 1919-'20. A complete record of the land boom which in those years took place not only in the Midwest but throughout the country would add some unhappy aftermath. The boom began to break in 1921 and for 10 years there followed a slow squeezing down of prices, to a nadir in 1931, when prices of farm land reached a point even lower than they had been before the boom began more than a decade before.

Next Years Will Tell

The appropriateness of printing this now lies in the fact that among some persons, and in a few sections of the country, there seems to be rising a boom psychology, although nowhere, so far, is there any measurable buying of farms for speculative purposes only. Nowhere is there the rapid turnover of farms at increasing prices that marks the actual existence of a real boom.

But farms are being bought and sold, and at prices somewhat higher than in the past. It seems true that at this point, some months or so before the expected end of the war, there is that same kind of stirring about farm prices that began some months before the ending of the great war, and which ultimately, after the great war ended, became a boom.

Whether we are to see a boom in farm prices, only the next year or two or three can tell. Neither is it possible to say whether, if there is a boom, there will follow a depression. All that can be done is to point out the experience following the great war. This is not necessarily to imply that the experience following the great war will be duplicated now.

For anticipating a boom in prices of farms now, and for hoping that the boom, if it takes place, would not be followed by depression, a special reason is given by persons who feel that way. They predict that, because of conditions already existing, the country is likely to experience inflation — that is, a marked rise in prices of everything.

One Farm Bought

In such a rise, if it should take place, farms would undoubtedly be included. But are we going to have inflation? Who can answer that?

In one Government department there is a significant state of mind. Congress has provided that returning veterans who would like to buy farms shall be aided by a guaranty of loans they incur. Before a loan is guaranteed, a Government official must say whether, in his judgment, the price of the farm which a veteran proposes to buy is reasonable.

Up to date, only one purchase of a farm, of one farm by one veteran, has been thus financed by the Government. This seems to suggest that the Government official in charge of these loans thinks that prices of farms are already high.

Uses of Magnets Predicted by G. E.

Schenectady, N. Y., (AP).—Use of magnets to make a coffee pot that automatically reduces the heat when the coffee is made was predicted today in a report on wartime magnetism by the General Electric Co.

This magnet also turns on enough current to keep the coffee warm without allowing it to overheat.

A similar magnet would automatically switch off an electric iron when the iron was even momentarily out of use.

The war uses of magnets are still mostly secrets. The report gave a partial description of one military magnet set up for mapmaking. An entire board is magnetized so that any chart or other flat document will stick to the surface. On the same board, other magnets help in location of places, units and courses of aircraft.

Father Walsh Replies To Attack on Vatican By Russian Patriarch

The recent attack on the Vatican by the Russian Orthodox Patriarch and other archbishops, coming as it did just before the important meeting at Yalta, "would seem to have a significance more profound than appears at first blush," according to the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh. Father Walsh, vice president of Georgetown University and regent of the School of Foreign Service, makes the following reply and explanation:

By Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.

"Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness"

It is wholly understandable that the Communist organ "Pravda" and the new mouthpiece of the world revolution, "War and the Working Classes," should periodically attack the Vatican and the Catholic Church even at this period of supreme crisis when unity of mind and heart among all men of good will is imperative.

These Moscow publications admittedly voice the political objectives of Marxism and will miss no opportunity for vilification even of their Allies, as occurred last year when "Pravda" accused the English government of secret negotiations with the Nazis respecting an alleged peace advantageous to Britain. But that the Orthodox Church of Russia, through the voice of its spiritual leaders recently convened at Moscow for the enthronement of a Patriarch, should slander the Vatican and insult the hundreds of millions of Catholics throughout the world is melancholy witness to the price it must have paid for their newly recovered freedom of action in Soviet Russia.

1939 Situation Recalled

The recent accusation of Fascism, of being an advocate of a soft peace and seeking stealthily to protect the criminals of the Nazi regime, cannot but fall with amazing irony on the ears of those whose memory has not been shortened by the fact that Soviet Russia is now fighting a valiant and victorious campaign in association with the United States.

We heard not a syllable of protest from the shepherds of the Russian people when the Communist State became a partner of Nazi Germany in 1939 and participated in the rape of Central Europe; we heard not a syllable of Christian indignation when this precious cooperation on Germany's eastern frontier permitted Goering's Luftwaffe to rain their fire and destruction freely on Anglican London, on Catholic Belgium, on stricken France, Luxembourg, on Orthodox Greece and Yugoslavia. We understood the reasons then prevailing and rejoice that the oppressive restrictions on the Russian church have been so relaxed as to permit the election and formal induction into office of their Patriarch.

But that the first international act of their new organization should be slander and insult is as ungenerous and disheartening as it is false and unhistoric.

Feared Present Pope

No voice in Europe was ever more outspoken in warning against the pagan forces of Nazi Germany and against the domestic pretensions of the Fascist regime in Italy than Pius XI who warred with Mussolini to his face over the moral and spiritual excesses of totalitarian dictators.

No Patriarch of Russia has so often repudiated the abhorrent Nazi doctrine of racism as the present Pope Pius XII, nor so openly refused to accept their un-Christian and totalitarian philosophy. If in his Christ-like charge of pastor of souls, whether they be American, English, German, French or Chinese, he pleads for justice and charity in the Christian family and if his prayer embraces all men, saints and sinners alike, the reason derives from the historic fact that the Catholic Church is a universal communion, not a national church.

True to Pattern

His defense of the invaded and outraged peoples of Europe has been constant and consistent; his warnings that those who take the sword shall perish by it are now coming home with heavy portent to those responsible for Nazi tyranny and Nazi brutality.

He knows that justice must and will be done, and it is an indefensible injustice, particularly on the lips of those from whom it came, to insinuate that the Vicar of Christ is now compromising with the powers of darkness.

The tenor and language of the denunciation, moreover, runs true to a pattern which reveals the true hand behind the public voice. During the persecution of religion in Russia it was fashionable to find a scapegoat to justify certain state policies.

Thus Jaroslavsky, the arch enemy of revealed religion, wrote in 1932: "The Catholic Church, with the Pope in its van, is now an important bulwark of all counter-revolutionary organizations and forces. It is the good and faithful servant not only of the old capitalist land-owning bourgeoisie but also of the new bourgeoisie—the industrial and financial barons of today." (Religion in the U. S. S. R., 1932. Page 34.)

Theory Still in Favor

The "devil" theory is still in favor. Change counter-revolutionary to Fascist and a new devil is available for the political circumstances. If the Orthodox Church has found its voice at last and must attack someone, why not bring Mr. Stalin's attention to the continued toleration of a Japanese Ambassador in Moscow whose diplomatic status allows him to relay valuable military information to Tokyo?

The Holy See did not hesitate to defend the Orthodox clergy of Russia when they were plunged into the valley of the shadow of death in their darkest period of persecution and famine. If the hand of the persecutor has now been lifted from their Orthodoxy, it bodes no good for the resurrection of their spiritual vitality for patriarchs and archbishops to take the old, wearisome road of subservience to the secular power and drab obedience to its political objectives.

True friends of the Russian people cannot but deplore this latest surrender to opportunism on the part of spiritual leaders and the gratuitous insult to the friend who stood by the Russian hierarchy in their Golgotha of 1922-23-24.

Army Safety Program Boasts Whole Bones, Empty Hospitals

By Arlene Wolf

Stewart Field, N. Y. (AP).—Safety first today is a tool for victory, wielded by the U. S. Army on the hardheaded theory that injured men can't win a war.

A year and a half ago, records show, an alarming number of hospital beds were occupied not by men wounded overseas but by soldiers injured far from the front in preventable accidents. In addition, an estimated two billion man hours of labor were being lost annually through on-the-job deaths and injuries. That's why the Army's safety program, which has no World War I parallel, got under way.

Its nucleus is the center for safety education at New York University, where trained safety engineers borrowed from industry already have given 32 two-week courses to more than 600 key Army and war plant personnel.

The course takes in everything from first aid to the control of unsafe acts and hammers home what safety means in terms of conservation of vital manpower and machinery.

Students return to their Army posts or industrial plants to pass on what they have learned about accident analysis and prevention.

Jeep Meets Plane

Nearly every Army post now has both a safety officer and a safety council, to thrash out the problems of making the soldier's dangerous job as safe as possible.

It was the safety program at Stewart Field, N. Y., for example, that resulted in a checkerboarded black and white jeep christened "Follow Me," which shoots out to meet incoming planes and leads the landing planes into safe runways and parking places without danger of collisions.

Not all possible hazards are as spectacular as plane pileups.

The field's safety council also discusses such matters as an incinerator with a chute opening too wide for comfort, replenishment of first aid kits.

Fairly typical of councils at other Army posts, the Stewart Field group brings together the key people most aware of safety problems: Col. Joe W. Kelly, commanding officer; Maj. Robert Jarrett, provost marshal and safety officer; Donald Beers, civilian safety engineer, and the post surgeon, director for administrative services, director of supply and maintenance and post athletic director.

Program Paying Off

Samples of how the safety program works can be found in almost any building or field installation. The high-octane gasoline area is roped off. Soldiers in the motor pool are required to attach a rubber hose to a truck's exhaust when cleaning a motor, to guard against monoxide. Parachute packers have fluorescent, almost shadowproof lighting.

The center for safety education, headed by Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director, and Dr. Walter A. Cutter, administrative assistant, gave a special 15-week course at Stewart Field but most instruction is at New York University. Proof that the program is paying off in whole bones and empty hospital beds is that the accident record of a typical camp is now 50 per cent lower.

Stewart Field's military accident rate went down one-third in four months, and one month its civilian rate was brought down to the safety engineer's dream—zero.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Grannis, chief of the safety and health branch, office of the provost marshal, Army Service Forces, reports that in plants with war contracts, the safety program paid off with a reduction from 22 accidents per million man-hours in 1943 to 14.8 three months later. Civilians employed by the Army Service Forces had a frequency of 13.9, which was cut to 8.6—about 40 per cent below the national average for private industry.

That's good economy for the Army. As Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, commanding general of the Second Service Command says, "Of the many critical materials which make up the weapons of war, there is a sufficient supply of available substitutes of everything but manpower."

Royal Handicap

Six Exiled Monarchs Watch, Wait, Hope; London Guesses Odds

By Charles A. Smith

London (INS).—Four kings, a queen and a grand duchess are in England watching every military and political move on the unhappy continent of Europe today in the hope they soon may be able to reascend their long-vacant thrones.

Norway's Haakon
who may abdicate for son, Prince Olaf

Holland's Wilhelmina
who is certain to reascend throne

Of the six runners from England for what has become known in London as the European Monarchical Stakes, three undoubtedly will prove to be winners, two may fade before they can reach the winning post, while the sixth is being spoken of in informed quarters as an eventual nonstarter.

The three certainties are Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, King Haakon of Norway, and the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. The nonstayers are King Peter of Yugoslavia and monocled King George of the Hellenes.

The longshot who isn't expected to leave the starting gate if the race is much longer delayed is handsome King Zog of Albania.

Watching them from the sidelines today are such throne-secure monarchs as King George VI of England and the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Ethiopia. Also watching them are such less throne-secure royalties as young King Michael of Romania and the boy King of Bulgaria and other would-be kings such as Umberto of Italy and Don Juan of Spain, the fate of whom is tied up in the present European struggle and the postwar planning of Europe.

Charlotte Certain to Return to Luxembourg

Joining Zog of Albania in postwar extinction may be King Leopold of the Belgians, now in a castle-prison in Germany and whose eventual ability to participate in the European throne race is regarded today as being distinctly nebulous.

Charlotte of Luxembourg is the shortest priced favorite of the six

Greece's George
who fears his people may want a republic

Yugoslavia's Peter
whose squabbles have hurt his cause

monarchs in England. In the opinion of international political commentators who have studied the Luxembourg situation here, the only doubt about the Luxembourg monarchy is the date of the restoration, due to the location of the tiny state.

Haakon of Norway is just as much a certainty although there are some who believe the 72-year-old King might decide to abdicate and hand over the throne to his son, Crown Prince Olaf, who has been closely identified with the Norwegian resistance movement.

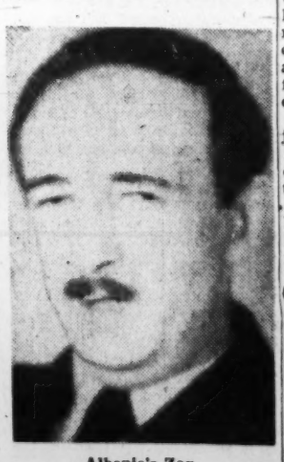
Best guess in London is that Haakon will return to Norway, if only in token occupation of his throne, before handing over to Olaf.

Wilhelmina of Holland, a throne occupant for 54 years, is almost an institution with the Dutch and only a major constitutional upheaval could prevent her return, in the view of Dutch observers. And this is unlikely to happen in view of the close association of the House of Orange with the Dutch resistance group.

Republic Possible Result of Free Elections

Political observers believe Peter of Yugoslavia has done his personal cause incalculable harm by his objection to the Tito-Subasich agreement. He is no longer the certainty for the Yugoslav throne and some commentators believe the throne itself may have been weakened seriously by the recent squabbles between himself and his advisers in the British capital.

Luxembourg's Charlotte
only uncertain of date



Albania's Zog
who has the least chance of any to be king

George of Greece, although he proved himself more tractable in agreeing to the Greek regency without too much pressure, has a major worry in the knowledge that the first "free and unfettered" elections in postwar Greece may vote for a republic.

If the Greeks continue to want a monarchy, George undoubtedly will be king but the monarchy has been in and out so many times that it would cause no surprise to expert onlookers here if Greece again goes republican.

Zog of Albania has the longest starting price of any of the candidates. Whether the Albanians decide for or against a monarchy, and whether they have a king, opinion is general that Zog won't be the man, but will by force of circumstances be compelled to join the growing band of men who today are in more or less compulsory exile from their thrones.

5000 a Year, From Dancers to Sailors, Getting 'New Eyes'

NEW GRINDING AND POLISHING METHOD IMPROVES INVISIBLE CONTACT LENSES

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

New York.—About 5000 Americans a year are getting new invisible plastic glasses in the form of contact lenses, which conform to the shape of normal eyes. They fit under the eyelids and over the eyeballs.

These all-plastic lenses are something new in aids to vision. A new art of grinding and polishing plastic makes it possible to produce contact lenses which will correct every kind of eye defect that can be corrected with ordinary spectacles, with one exception: contact lenses cannot be made in bifocals. However, contact lenses give vision to many who cannot be helped by spectacles.

The use of plastic also eliminates the risk of breaking and injuring the eyes. Actually, the plastic appears to protect eyes against injury, even by hard blows.

Recorded accidents include a blow in the eye with a tennis ball without injury to the eye or to the plastic lens. In an auto accident, flying glass cut the eyelids but damaged neither the contact lenses nor the eyes. The defective machine of a young woman warworker projected a piece of steel directly against the cornea of one eye. The blow made a T-shaped crack in the plastic lens but did not injure her eye.

Swimmers use contact lenses instead of spectacles. Actresses, clergymen, singers and dancers use them to obtain vision without the appearance of wearing spectacles. Football, baseball, basketball and tennis players use them for protection. Ships' officers and seamen wear them because these lenses do not fog with mist or spray.

Contact lenses have been used to enable red-green color blind persons to distinguish between the two colors. When the lenses are tinted red, the two colors no longer appear the same.

They have been put to many cosmetic uses: To add brilliance to normal eyes, for color changes and to hide ugly scars which sometimes distort the appearance of the iris.

The most important use, of course, is for restoring vision. The plastic material from which they are made, polymethyl methacrylate, is one of the newer resins. Nearly all of the production techniques are new. For example, rouge, which is used to polish glass, is too rough for plastic lenses. Tin oxide is substituted.

The techniques which make it possible to mold the lenses exactly to fit the eyeball also are new. A perfect fit is necessary to make the lens move as if part of the eye. Perfect grinding of the lenses corrects faulty vision and careful molding assures a good fit.

Many techniques have been developed by the staff of the Obrig Laboratories, Inc., of New York City. The story of one of these is a perfect example of how an accident sometimes advances science.

Theodore E. Obrig, president of the laboratories, was making a routine test of the fit of a pair of contact lenses. The lenses have a bulge, like a tiny dome, at the center to fit over the cornea which also is dome-shaped.

It is important that the lens dome shall not touch the corneal dome. Obrig was using fluorescein and a strong white light to examine this fit.

The examining room was darker than usual. When Obrig intended to switch on the white light, he pressed a different button by mistake, turning on a blue beam used for examining veins. Some of the fluorescein had run over the cornea of the patient. Under the dim blue light this chemical appeared a brilliant fluorescent yellow green. The absence of this brilliant color in certain portions formed dark areas which showed where the contact lens touched the cornea.

Subsequent use of the blue beam caught the same condition many times and resulted in correction of the lens' design to relieve fitting difficulties.

The principal disadvantage of contact lenses is that it takes some weeks to get accustomed to wearing them. Even then, most persons prefer not to wear them longer than six hours at one time.

Contacts cost around $100, frequently more. Much of the expense is due to the skill required in fitting.

The British astronomer, Sir John F. Herschell, first suggested a contact lens in 1827. Sixty years later his idea was adopted to make the first glass contact lens. But not until the last seven years have the plastics and molding materials become available to make contact lenses practical and possible for widespread use.

Baffling Biffle Is a Favorite Of Both Parties

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

Sometimes Leslie L. Biffle baffles the Senators.

Democrats had expected Republicans to at least go through the formality of nominating a candidate for secretary of the Senate. But Majority Leader Barkley had no sooner nominated Biffle than Minority Leader White seconded the nomination.

To top it off, Biffle had been secretary to the Democratic Senate majority since 1933. He succeeds the late Col. Edwin A. Halsey.

Throughout this nomination business "Les," as President Roosevelt calls him, tugged on a cheroot and told reporters he would have preferred to be a locomotive engineer back home in Arkansas.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), one of the baffled, says he believes Biffle got the job because he has made an exact science of all his jobs on Capitol Hill, helping members on both sides of the political aisle.

He is an institution. Senators tell him things they hope never to talk about in their sleep. He knows how most of them are going to vote, but you couldn't dynamite a dime's worth of dope out of him.

Les stands 5 feet 8, weighs a scant 137. Normally he is the essence of gracious, courtly manners. Yet he can be a ringtailed tornado.

When he was sergeant at arms at the 1944 Democratic convention in Chicago, he squared away with big, husky cops to clear the main entrance of gate-crashers.

"I'm an assistant sergeant at arms," roared a bruiser headed for the speaker's platform. Biffle took his measure and said he belonged in the gallery.

"The hell I do!" the tough guy said. "I'm a personal friend of Les Biffle, short stuff."

Biffle bounced him clear back to the sidewalk.

On the way back from the ceremony in Missouri where Harry Truman was notified of his nomination, he threatened to throw a flunkey twice his size off the train when he dallied in answering the service bell. Then he gave him the biggest tip on the trip.

Les is 54 but looks a light 44. He has a topknot of dark wavy hair and an eager bald spot splattered on the back of his head.

Senators will tell you of fine things he has done. Once he got an orphan boy a job as Senate page and three years of fine schooling. Les was born a "pore" boy in Boydsville, Ark., came here as secretary to Representative Bruce Macon in 1909. He worked his way up, with time out to serve in the last war.

As secretary of the Senate majority, he managed the complicated business of "pairing" votes and never made a mistake.

Biffle's office is one of the most frequently visited on the hill. He never seems to walk to greet you . . . suddenly he is just there. His sharp eyes seem to say spring fast if you have business, but his soft voice seems to say take it easy.

Members of Congress, employes and citizens piled in to give him the glad hand the day he got the good news. But it didn't baffle Biffle. He just went around sniffing his flowers.

In his new job Biffle will sign Senate bills, open Senate sessions when Vice President Truman or President pro tem McKellar are not there, record the swearing in of new members, perform as Senate official host for all formal functions and escort visiting foreign dignitaries to the Senate.

He seems a cinch to hold his job unless the Republicans win the Senate in 1946 . . . and it seems even they wish to keep him for their very own.

Despite all these laurels in his locks, Biffle says he wants to buy ice cream for the page boys. He never had any kids of his own.

GI's Letters Mailed From Enemy Town

In Germany, (AP).—What Pfc. Jack Roberts of Amarillo, Texas, can't figure out is how the American postal service can mail letters through Von Rundstedt's army.

When the Yank troops pulled out of Wirtzfield, Belgium, during the German winter offensive, Roberts inadvertently left behind on a table two letters, one addressed to friends in England and the other to the United States. The Germans took the town and Roberts forgot about the letters.

He was amazed this week to get a reply from his English friends and now he expects an answer to the other letter to America.

"Either the Germans are very accommodating," he said, "or our Army postoffice has some surprising methods."

RUINS OF THE MONTE CASSINO ABBEY, ITALY

Yanks Magazine Photo.

PRIEST TRUDGES TOWARD MONASTERY WHICH SOON WILL BE RESTORED

Bodies, Booby Traps to Remain As Grim Cassino War Memorial

By John Chabot Smith
Copyright, New York Tribune, Inc.

Rome.—Cassino, which a year ago was becoming daily a more horrifying spectacle of wartime destruction, is going to become a war memorial well calculated to keep its bitter memories fresh, according to present plans.

The Cassino memorial consists of three parts, the ancient Monte Cassino Monastery, which will be restored as far as possible and partly modernized; the new city of Cassino, which will be built on the unhealthy marshlands at the base of the mountain and is expected to be a thriving center of tourist trade much larger than the old town it will replace; and the ruins themselves, part of which will be preserved intact behind fences, retaining their ghastly store of mines, booby traps, dead soldiers and dead Italians until the time and weather rot them away.

The work of clearing out the ruins has gone on steadily since the battle line moved away from Cassino last May. No count is available of the number of mines and corpses that have been removed but the Grave Registration Section still is at work along with mine clearing squads.

Builds Restaurant

It is not believed possible that all mines ever can be removed from the ruins, since mines and rubble are so inextricably mixed together. Only at considerable further cost of human life could the whole horrible pile be carted away piece by piece.

Instead, paths will be cleared through the ruins and dangerous areas fenced off so that later generations can walk around the desolate scene and reflect that if they leave the path infernal machines planted by soldiers long dead still are alive to kill them.

Already grass is beginning to grow over the heaps of stone that once were homes, stealing some of the ugliness made by the war. The first tourist restaurant to take advantage of Cassino's new industry is being built by Mrs. Benedetto Curioso, wife of the proprietor of the Continental Hotel restaurant, 20 yards away from an impenetrable mass of mines and stones which is all that is left of that property.

Location Doomed

Mrs. Curioso's restaurant stands at the fringe of an area marked out for the new town of Cassino. This site was chosen by the Italian Ministry of Public Works and the town government of Cassino against the advice of the Allied Commission. Old Cassino was built chiefly on the mountainside and overflowed slightly onto the marshy plain below.

The Allied Commission chose another healthy hillside site for new Cassino, free from mines and malarial mosquitos.

Work began in late October on a project of 120 one-family housing units of two to four rooms. All were to be one-story dwellings built of the same locally quarried stone as the old Cassino.

In November full responsibility for civilian reconstruction was turned over to the Italian government and the program promptly was changed. The number of houses in the new development was cut in half and a plan to build a city as near as possible to the old town was drawn up instead.

Apart from malaria and the extra cost and danger involved in clearing mines from this site, the new Cassino will rise in the same strategic spot as its predecessor and will be doomed by its location to the same fate in any other war in central Italy.

The cornerstone will be laid with suitable ceremonies on March 15, anniversary of the 2500-ton air raid and subsequent artillery barrage which did most but by no means all the damage.

Of the Allied Commission's project few units are near enough to completion to serve as homes for workmen but work is proceeding slowly. Of the Italian government's project little has been done so far beyond preliminary surveys and mine clearing.

Prizes Offered

There are only three buildings in the town worth repairing. These are to be made into offices for the reconstruction project. Construction is to be financed by individual home owners with generous help from the government. Any one whose home has been destroyed by the war is entitled to receive from the government, 50 per cent of the reconstruction cost up to $750, one-third of the cost above that and if he needs still more help he may borrow from the government.

Several contractors have undertaken to build houses in new Cassino and prizes will be awarded by the government for the most suitable designs.

The Italian government so far has spent seven million dollars on civilian reconstruction and has appropriated another 200 million dollars for the same purpose. A further 200 million dollars has been approved for government construction.

Plans for rebuilding Monte Cassino Monastery are being made by the Papal Commission for Religious Art in Italy and Bishop Giorgio Diamare, Abbot of Monte Cassino, in conjunction with the Minister of Public Works. According to Msgr. Giovanni Costantini, president of the Papal Commission, nothing has been decided. Six Italian architects have prepared designs for reconstruction, incorporating what remains of foundations and walls and relying on photographs and paintings of the original.

Organ Destroyed

Monsignor Costantini said it is unlikely that the monastery can be restored completely although some of its artistic features were not totally destroyed. Offers of financial assistance have been made by Americans and Poles but so far no money has been received, Monsignor Costantini said. The Italian government also is expected to make a contribution.

Meanwhile the Benedictine monks still are living among the ruins, employing themselves digging in the rubble and salvaging whatever is of value. The monks are reported eager to begin reconstruction since their oath obliges them never to leave that spot. Their own proposal is to restore the ancient part of the monastery as nearly as possible but to build more modern structures for the chapels, schools and other outbuildings.

Monte Cassino was founded in the sixth century by St. Benedict. His body and that of his twin sister, St. Scholastica, are buried under the great church in the southeast corner of the abbey. In this abbey St. Benedict began one of the earliest and noblest monastic rules which profoundly influenced medieval life and development of religious and political thought throughout Christian society.

The chapel of St. Benedict was untouched by bombs but the choir hall and great organ were destroyed.

Sergt. Harry Sions, writing in "Yank" magazine of January 19, said, "Sightseeing and tourist agencies are making plans to show Cassino off as a twentieth century Pompeii. The only persons practically certain not to see Cassino after the war are the soldiers who fought there. They've seen enough of the place."

Australian Banks May Continue Under Government Control

During the sessional period of the Australian Parliament that began this week, legislation will be brought down by the government that is designed to enlarge the scope of commonwealth (government) bank and bring private trading banks under permanent government control.

What the government regards as the successful operation of emergency wartime regulations to control banks is believed to have guided it in framing the legislation for permanent control. However, not only will the measures to be debated soon by Parliament incorporate the regulations as they affect the operations of private banks, but will give authority to the commonwealth bank to enter new fields of banking activity.

When the regulations on banking were promulgated in November, 1941—within a few weeks of the first Curtin government coming to power—they were designed for two purposes: (1) to insure that investment and loan policies of private banks were in accord with the general principles laid down by the government to govern civil investment, and (2) to prevent the war financial policy of the government increasing bank profits and providing the basis for unsound credit expansion.

Administration of the regulations was vested in the commonwealth bank. Since their promulgation the bank has issued periodical detailed directives setting out what type of projects should not be financed and has closely scrutinized the loan policy of private banks.

As a further check on lending by private banks the regulations set out that all bank assets in excess of the average in August, 1939, should be transferred to a "special" wartime deposit account with the commonwealth bank and frozen.

Under the legislation about to be introduced, this system of "special" accounts will continue. An important feature of the legislation is that it seeks to abolish the commonwealth bank board and will replace it with a board of only "advisory" status. New powers will be given to the governor of the bank, who will be directly responsible to the federal treasury, that is, the government.

'Test-Tube Rehearsal' Of '46 Elections Slated For Montana in August

By Robert C. Albridght

A tube test of what might happen in the 1946 Congressional elections, still 20 months away, will be conducted in Montana in August.

Republicans will try to win back the Second Disrict Montana House seat held for 8 years by the late Representative James F. O'Connor.

This is the only House seat now vacant. Republicans think it's as good a spot as any to open their "road back" attempt.

Factors in their favor:

1. The Democratic Party's usual Montana schism, led by feuding Senators James E. Murray and Burton K. Wheeler.

2. An encore of the light vote encountered in last year's special elections, before the wham, wham, Presidential campaign whisked the November 7 vote out.

Neither side has got around to naming candidates, but there will be plenty of coaching from Washington on that choice, and on every Second District move.

For the National Committees of both parties are tooling up for the first time in an off year campaign on a "full time, full staff" basis. In the past, they have practically closed down after each Presidential election, leaving the off-year slugging to understaffed Senatorial and Congressional campaign committees, and the precinct boys.

Next year, and in the special elections leading up to it, Capitol campaigners will nominally run the show, but both National Committees will back them to the hilt with money, research, publicity and—advice.

Montana is merely a proving ground for the heavy artillery coming up. Main stake is control of the House in the last two years of the Roosevelt administration. Republicans missed last time by 28 votes, laid it to Roosevelt on the ticket, plus PAC activity. Next year, Roosevelt won't be a ticket factor. There's still PAC.

Republican National Chairman Herbert Brownell, jr., who came back from Indianapolis with plenary powers to build a full time staff, is taking his time putting it together.

Appointment of former Representative William T. Pheiffer of the old Sixteenth New York District, as executive assistant in charge of New York headquarters, was only an opener.

Brownell expects to name an executive assistant in charge of national headquarters at Washington as well. Also upcoming are appointment of directors of publicity and research, with expanded staffs.

So far Brownell has lived up to his promise to spend about half of his time in Washington. When in Washington, he mostly cruises Capitol Hill preaching organization teamwork.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Notes From the Hill

Delayed return of President Roosevelt from the Yalta conference is the real reason Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), hasn't announced he will attend the San Francisco Dumbarton Oaks finale . . . He wants to talk it over first with the President, find out if his duties entail commitments on his future Senate course . . . Even Harold Stassen's prompt acceptance failed to prod him to comment . . . Wisecracked Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler: "Van better take it quick or they'll send Warren Austin" . . . One reason why it's a tough decision for Vandenberg: Michigan Poles don't like the Curzon Line, agreed to at Yalta . . . Nonetheless, Vandenberg's answer when it comes will probably be "Yes." . . .

President Roosevelt's biography in the Congressional Directory just out last week added only three new words and a date . . . They were: "Reelected President, November 7, 1944." . . . Save for a similar addition every four years, he hasn't changed his 20-line life sketch since it first appeared in 1933. . . .

A 3-inch blank space in the new Directory, where the biography of the Secretary of Commerce generally appears, contains only the notation: "Vacant" . . . A similar notation appears besides each of the Federal loan agency posts formerly held by Jesse H. Jones . . . One of the shortest congressional biographies was written by William J. Gallagher, retired Minneapolis street sweeper, who last week advised the House to quit "wailing" . . . Gallagher summed up his life this simply:

"Born in Minneapolis, Minn., May 13, 1875; high school graduate; working man; married; elected to Seventy-ninth Congress" . . .

Secretary of Interior Ickes wrote the longest Cabinet biography . . . Forty-five lines, it fills three quarters of a page.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart of Connecticut, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, has less trouble than most new Senators accepting the Senate's rigid rules for freshman . . . "I learned what it meant to be a plebe at the Naval Academy 50 years ago," he told newsmen. "And I haven't forgotten." . . . When Henry A. Wallace is confirmed to the abbreviated Secretary of Commerce post, and he will be, he can thank Senator David I. Walsh (D., Mass.) . . . When Senate Democratic opponents of Wallace tried to bump him off quickly by forcing an immediate test they thought they had just enough votes . . . They counted Walsh as one of them . . . When Walsh voted "No" they knew they were licked . . . Later passage of the George bill swung enough votes to make confirmation only a matter of time . . . Last week's House slugfest between right-winger John Rankin and left-winger Frank Hook was a bad break for the House Administration leadership . . . Before the ruckus, leaders thought they had nearly closed party ranks, with passage of the George bill the test . . . Repercussions from the Rankin-Hook brawl threatened to reopen old Democratic seams.

* * * *

But the Senate has a battle coming up that will make a mere fist fight look tame . . . It doesn't rate much in the news because it is a battle over "jurisdiction" . . . Harmless as it sounds, there isn't anything a Capitol committee will fight harder to retain or acquire . . . The present scrap stems from an ancient feud between the Senate Commerce and Interstate Commerce Committees . . . The Interstate Commerce Committee legislates for all forms of transportation except one that promises to by-pass them all—aviation . . . **Last week it reached out and tried to take that from the Commerce Committee which is getting ready to define aviation policy . . .** The test will come on an aviation bill introduced by Senator Olin D. Johnson (D., S. C.) and referred at his request to the Interstate Commerce Committee . . . The Commerce Committee instructed Chairman Josiah W. Bailey, D., N. C.), to introduce a resolution to bring the bill "home" . . . Interstate Commerce Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) held tenaciously to the bill and appointed an Interstate Commerce Subcommittee to consider aviation problems . . . Now the Senate will have to decide . . . The committees will fight it out on the Senate floor Thursday . . . Watch the fur fly.

TVA Outdoes Nature

Bryson City, N. C., (AP).—Picking up where geological upheavals left off centuries ago, Tennessee Valley Authority developments have begun to add an aquatic atmosphere to the distinctly mountainous scenery of western North Carolina's Great Smokies.

Because they did not endure the glacier action which would have dredged out lake bottoms and dammed up the coves, the southern Appalachians lack the natural mountain lakes of Northern States.

The upheavals which created the largest mountain pass in the East sent its hundreds of streams illogically bounding east, west, north and south, and then cut through the softer rocks, creating many spectacular gorges, but never encountering insurmountable and lake-filling barriers.

Now, through the agency of man, coves along which hikers used to tramp are placid embayments upon which sailboats ride, or into which bass fishermen cast from skiffs.

Chandlers Have Myriad Talents

Mystery Shrouds Plans Of Visitor, Dr. Recinos

By Marie McNair

WHEN Dr. Adrian Recinos resigned his post as Ambassador of Guatemala after 16 years in Washington, it was with the assurance that he would be next president of his country.

Instead a Junta took hold and now friendly and capable Adrian Recinos—the perfect diplomat—finds himself out of a job.

So quietly did he slip into Washington recently that few of his friends even know he is here. And even fewer know what his plans for the future might be.

Dr. Recinos brought news of his family—of charming Senora de Recinos, who returned several months ago to Guatemala, and of his two pretty daughters. The former Ambassador is a grandfather now, for both Laura and her younger sister, Beatrice, have baby girls.

Laura, whose tiny daughter is but one month old, was married last spring in St. Matthew's Cathedral to Antonio Garcia Prendes of Guatemala City and returned there to make her home.

Beatrice, you may remember, went home to marry Enrique Matheu two years ago and now she's the mother of a 3-month-old senorita.

WHAT talents these Kentucky Chandlers have!

"Happy" Chandler, the Senator, might well have turned out to be a concert singer if he hadn't turned to politics instead; Mrs. Chandler has turned her hand to script writing for Hollywood and Mimi, their pretty young daughter, recently married to Maj. John Cabell, who is now overseas, was well on the way to movie stardom until a severe illness eight months ago struck her down.

On the way to recovery now, Mimi Cabell arrived in town on Wednesday from the Chandler home in Kentucky, accompanied her mother yesterday to Wilmington, N. C., for the christening of the tanker Ruth Lykes, which was sent off in a splash of champagne with Mrs. Chandler wielding the bottle. Tomorrow—maybe not 'til Tuesday—Mrs. Chandler and her daughter will be off to Kentucky again and Mimi has orders to take things easy for awhile before returning to face the Klieg lights of a movie set.

During her few days in Washington Mrs. Cabell has been catching up with old friends. With her family she saw May West on opening night at the National Theater, went back stage to meet the blonde charmer of "Catherine Was Great." Another night she saw the show at the Statler's Embassy Room, and more than once took in the "show" at the Senate.

Mrs. Chandler made her debut in the movie Capital when she went to visit her daughter a year or so ago, found herself offered a part in a film, which incidentally she didn't accept. Now, she's completely happy in the story department as a script writer, is under contract with Twentieth Century, and has recently had a part in the writing of the life of South Africa's Gen. Jan Smuts for a forthcoming picture.

AND—speaking of talent—you'd never believe, looking at the almost boyish Thailand Minister and his equally young little wife, that both have great gifts in the artistic line.

In the red damask draperied drawing room of the legation there's a bust of the Minister wearing the dress uniform of his country, the work of Mme. Seni Pramoj's delicate fingers. On the walls are colorful scenes of the countryside and the blue waters of Thailand's harbors, from the brush the Minister wields with such fine flair.

The other night at an informal buffet supper at the legation, Mme. Seni Pramoj wore an exquisite tunic of black and white design. It was of raw silk, she explained, and I learned later that her husband had designed the gown and that she herself had made it.

There was an impromptu musical program that evening with the host playing the cello, his favorite relaxation. Music has never been an art in his country, the Minister told me; it is used only as a background for dancing and ceremonial occasions. His favorite tunes are American folk songs, such as "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair" and other Stephen Foster compositions.

BEING a grandmother is nothing new to Mrs. James A. Drain, widow of General Drain. But being a great-grandmother is and she's pretty proud of it.

Newest member of this distinguished family is the daughter of Lieut. Mason Boyington Ingalls 3d, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Ingalls, who was Barbara Hemphill, daughter of C. A. Hemphill, Evanston, Ill., and the late Mrs. Hemphill. The baby was born in Blythedale, Ark., where her father is on duty as an instructor at the Army Air Field.

Group Capt. Smith Is Proud Father

GROUP CAPT. Homer Smith, Air Attache of the Canadian Embassy, is spending all the time he can in New York these days, to be with Mrs. Smith and their new son, born several weeks ago at Doctors Hospital. He left on Thursday and is expected to return this evening.

Meeting a friend at luncheon at the Colony Restaurant in New York the other day Group Captain Smith stopped to explain in detail what an unusual son he has. Quipped Alfred V. Leaman 3d, when he had finished, "There's nothing quite as domestic as a reformed bachelor."

McEnerneys Reveal Troth Of Daughter

Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. McEnerney announce the engagement of their daughter, Nancy Taylor, to Lieut. (j. g.) Alan Philip Cusick 2d, USNR, Providence, R. I., son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cusick, Newport, R. I., and Taunton, Mass.

Miss McEnerney was graduated from Georgetown Visitation Preparatory School and the junior college. She made her debut in the 1942-1943 season. The bride-elect is a direct descendant of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and of James William Jackson, Alexandria, Va., first Confederate casualty of the Civil War.

Lieutenant Cusick was graduated from Brown University in 1932 and Harvard Law School in 1935. From 1935 until entering the naval service he was associated with former Federal Judge Ira L. Letts in the practice of law in Providence.

The prospective bridegroom is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities; the Lincoln's Inn Society, the University Club of Providence and the Princeton-Brown Club of New York. He is also a member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, the Newport Casino and the Old Colony Historical Society.

Prior to his entry into the Navy, Lieutenant Cusick was a director of the Rhode Island Legal Aid Society, Bodell & Co., and the Victory Products Corp. of Providence.

The wedding will take place in the spring.

Bruce—Blackburn

Maj. Gen. Andrew Davis Bruce, USA, and Mrs. Bruce, announce the engagement of their daughter, Roberta Linnell, to Lieut. Robert William Blackburn, USAAC, son of Mrs. Dorothy Blackburn, Burlingame, Calif.

Miss Bruce is living in Temple, Tex., with her mother while her father is overseas. She attended Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., and the University of Texas, where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority. At present she is a member of the staff of the occupational therapy department of McCloskey General Hospital. The bride-elect's mother is the former Miss Roberta Kennedy, Washington.

Lieutenant Blackburn attended San Mateo College where he was a member of the Phi Sigma Chi Fraternity. He is now stationed in Lincoln, Nebr., with the Second Air Force.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Murray-Allen—Mayne

Mrs. J. Murray-Allen announces the engagement of her daughter, Christian, to Corpl. Samuel Lyle Mayne, USA.

Miss Murray-Allen is the daughter of the late John Murray-Allen, Pembrokeshire, England, and South Africa. She was graduated from Radcliffe College in February, 1944, and is serving in the Wrens in Washington.

Mr. Mayne is the son of Mrs. J. W. Mayne, San Diego, Calif., and the late Mr. Mayne. The prospective bridegroom is a graduate of Bethany College, where he was ordained for the ministry in 1941. He then attended Yale Divinity School until his induction into the Army. He is at present stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Bird—Brown

Riverside Church in New York will be scene of the wedding this month of Miss Celia Bird and Lieut. Ralph H. Brown, jr., USNR, Takoma Park. The engagement has been announced by Miss Polly Fenton, New York, aunt of the bride-elect.

Miss Bird, who made her debut in 1937, attended Sarah Lawrence College, Yale University School of Fine Arts and received her degree in 1943 from the University of Wisconsin.

The prospective bridegroom is son of R. H. Brown, chief engineer for Consolidated Edison Corp.

Butterfield—Seiniger

Miss Margaret Butterfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dealey Butterfield, Chevy Chase, Md., will become the bride of Lieut. William Breck Seiniger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seiniger, Boston, March 16.

All Saints' Church in Chevy Chase will be scene of the 8 p. m. ceremony, with the Rev. Charles W. Lowry officiating.

Bridesmaids will be Miss Betty Duff, daughter of Col. T. M. Duff, USA, and Mrs. Duff, and the Misses Mary Alicia Calvo and Marcia Richardson, cousins of the bride-to-be.

Patty Ann Jones and Ralph Jones, Richmond, Va., cousins of Miss Butterfield, will be flower girl and ring bearer, respectively.

Lieutenant Seiniger, who has just returned from the India-Burma theater, will have Lieut. V. D. Shuck as best man. Ushers will include Lieut. Milton Chauner, Lieut. Horace Scheurin and Lieut. Robert Fowks.

ON THEIR way to a Red Cross meeting are Mme. van Bellinghen, wife of the Secretary of the Belgian Embassy, and Mme. Kolstad, wife of the First Secretary of the Norwegian Embassy (above), both members of Baroness de Gruben's diplomatic ladies committee for the Red Cross War Fund drive. At top right Mrs. Joseph Farrington, wife of the delegate from Hawaii, and Mrs. Harold Butler, wife of the British Minister, lunching at the Mayflower. In teacup conversation at center left are Donna Julia Brambilla (left), the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann, and American-born Mme. de Kauffmann

Town Talk

By Carolyn Bell

A GENTLEMAN was discussing Washington clubs. There's the Cosmos Club, where they have all the brains and no money. Then we have the Metropolitan—all money and no brains. Finally, there's the University Club—it has neither! "And I am a charter member," he added.

Well, Washington clubs have flourished in spite of the war—or perhaps because of it. One woman recently remarked, "I am going to resign my home—and rejoin all my clubs!" Certainly with the trials of red points, servants and the like it would be a joy if we all could do likewise. Shortly after the war just about everyone got panicky about clubs and started resigning right and left—but in the past servantless, meatless years, clubs have had a downright boom.

DROP IN at the Sulgrave most any day during the luncheon hour and you will find ladies by the dozen popping hot crescents (the club's specialty) into their mouths. Most of them are in between jobs at the Junior League, Red Cross, AWVS, etc. The Sulgrave is about as decadent in atmosphere as the gloomy stone building that borders on Dupont Circle would indicate. The younger element did manage to get a bar installed, but only after a great deal of persuasion.

The "little teas" at the Sulgrave are out of this world. It's the one spot in Washington where cave-dwellers think of their friends only by their maiden names. Its always "Sallie Phillips"—and she has been Mrs. R. Wallace McClenahan for a good many years now, or "Missy Freyre," not Mrs. William F. Dougherty.

The genius behind this club is that shrewd, socially prominent businesswoman, "Ma" Williams, who is also behind the scene at Pierre's, the Anchorage, Francise and a dozen or so other projects.

THEN of course there is the F Street Club, which is too, too flossy for words. Any social climber who knows his onions joins—if he can. The F Street (properly, 1925 F Street) specializes in small dinners with perfect cuisine—at least they did before the war. Luncheons there used to be more popular than they are now. But regardless of whether it is a debut, dinner or dance the ladies there are always sleek and chic and the roses seem always to be pale yellow.

The club hasn't been the focal point for the chi chi set since Laura Curtis (who turned her house into the club) became Mrs. John Gross and deserted Washington for Bethlehem, Pa. However, the place still functions, after a fashion, under the expert guidance of Miss Mary Cumming and it is still smart to say "Now at F st. the other day"—and not mean the teeming shopping district.

IN THE PICTURESQUE costumes of Korea are Mrs. George M. McCune and her daughters, Helen and Heather. Mrs. McCune, borne in Korea, will assist at the reception celebrating Korean Independence Day to be given by Wongjeung Kim, president of the Korean Affairs Institute, and Mrs. Kim. Mr. Cune is a member of the Far East division fo the State Department

West's Reception Honors Newlyweds

Prominent on yesterday's party docket was the 5 to 7 p. m. reception at Hotel 2400 when Mr. and Mrs. Martin Raymond West entertained for the former's son, Lieutenant (j. g.) West, jr., USNR, and his bride, the former Adele Adams, ensign, USNR.

The newlyweds arrived here Friday from their honeymoon in New York and will return today.

Among the several hundred guests who dropped by to meet the bride and renew acquaintance with Lieutenant West were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mackintosh, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Flather, Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Belser, Capt. and Mrs. Paul Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. E. Taylor Chewning.

Coming from Aberdeen, Md., where he is stationed was Lieutenant West's brother, Lieut. Richard T. West, accompanied by Mrs. West. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bones were in attendance as were Mrs. Julian Barnes—without the general—Mr. and Mrs. George Calvert Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dulin, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Escavaille and Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary G. Hoskinson.

In addition were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Jesse, Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn A. Mace, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Weaver and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wideman.

The host's brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. R. Thomas West were in the lively group along with Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Vanauken, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith W. Brookhart, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marr, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Gheen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tompkins.

Among the bridegroom's friends there were Mr. and Mrs. J. Tyler Bowie, Miss Achsah Dorsey and Lieut. Larry Smith.

Lieutenant West and his bride expect to arrive in Hingham, Mass., Tuesday where they both are stationed. They were married there last Saturday in St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church.

The new Mrs. West received her degree from Wellesley College last year while her husband was graduated cum laude from Princeton University in 1943. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Adams, Newport, R. I.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle—

The Douglas Duo Raps Feminine Refusal to Accept Political Role

By Martha Rhyne

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS was laying the cards on the table. Emily Taft Douglas had just pointed out that another thing there is a scarcity of these days is women in politics. Helen Douglas was saying that either women had to get interested in raising the level of politics, knowing public problems, and baring the facts or they'd run the world after the **next** war, whether they're ready or not.

They must have felt like carriers of coals to Newcastle—for they were discussing "Women in Politics" to women in politics—wives of members of Congress at the Congressional Club meeting Friday.

Taking the long view, Emily Douglas pointed out that the number of women in politics decreased during the last election, a fact surprising when one considers the strength of the feminine vote in wartime.

ON the contrary, she felt that the decrease wasn't because women in politics hadn't made great contributions but because women like security, aren't good gamblers, and have had training in citizenship only two decades, in comparison to generations of the same political conditioning for men.

"What everybody needs to make a race is a good wife," quoth Mrs. Emily Douglas. "Now that's where a woman is handicapped. When a man goes into politics—and wins—his wife is happy and proud to pull up stakes, corral her children, and move to the designated center of government.

"But a woman's position is different," she went on, "in that her husband often has a business, she has her home to maintain, and her children are established in school."

HELEN DOUGLAS was late in arriving for the scheduled duo-appearance, explaining herself with, "You see, Emily Douglas' Illinois doesn't have a water treaty problem."

Launching her remarks with a rap at women's use of their hard-won voting privilege, Helen Douglas repeated the remarks of a man who championed women's suffrage from the start.

"He told me," she said, "that he'd been sorry ever since. He'd expected so much good to come from the feminine influence and all women had done was increase the vote. He found women are weak in the same places as run-of-the-mill politicians, make deals and compromise ideals."

Helen Douglas feels, though, that women have made strides despite her friend's regrets. She continued, "but the foundation for political careers is formed of experience. Taking part in solving local problems is the best education. Getting to be a national spokesman for 400,000 persons isn't an overnight rise to prominence."

The California representative visualized the aftermath of a failure for Allied Nations to form an organization for peace to prevent future wars. "Whole cities, thousands of people will be wiped out if another war is allowed to take place," she said. "So we must take the right roads from here. We must get the facts."

A scientist once told Helen Douglas that if he went into his laboratory with preconceived ideas, then he would have no use for his experiments. "Yet," she pointed out, "his comparison was to show that politicians have certain ideas, rather than making of their legislative bodies a laboratory where issues are tested. Emotionalism, prejudice and bias have no place in today's government."

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Plan Benefit Exhibit In April

Governor's Wife Honors Women Legislators at Tea

Annapolis, Md., February 24.—Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of the Governor of Maryland, received women members of the Legislature at tea Friday afternoon at Government House.

In the receiving line with Mrs. O'Conor were Mrs. Alice Canoles, Democratic National Committeewoman for Maryland; Mrs. Genevieve Wells, delegate from Montgomery County; Mrs. Josephine Mackie, delegate from Cecil County, and Mrs. Lula Boucher of Allegany County.

Mrs. Charles Neubert and Mrs. Thomas Jay Tingley presided at the tea table.

Schedule Art, Fashion Show

Etchings and paintings of Morgan Townsend, nationally known painter, will predominate at the art exhibit and fashion show of the Junior Woman's Club of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, to be held for the benefit of war relief at Carvel Hall April 1, 2 and 3.

Plans for the event were discussed at the executive meeting of the club Tuesday at the home of Miss Dorothy K. Williams, 35 Market st.

Tryouts for the 1945 Navy Relief play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," began Thursday night in Mahan Hall. Capt. A. P. Randolph, USN, is producer.

Stirlings Married Here

Outstanding among social activities last weekend was the marriage of Miss Margaret Anne Wiegard, daughter of Mrs. Frank A. Wiegard and the late Mr. Wiegard, Annapolis, to Maj. John Stirling, USAAF, which took place at 6 o'clock Saturday evening in St. Andrew's Chapel, Naval Academy.

At the Air Base Chapel in Douglas, Ariz., Miss Mabel Lee Hunziker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kelley, 216 N. Glen ave., and Lieut. Norman R. Freeman, jr., USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Freeman, Iglehart, Md., were married by the Army chaplain February 7. After spending a short honeymoon in Mexico, Lieutenant and Mrs. Freeman are now making their home in Douglas, where he is beginning his duties as instructor on B-25s.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert L. Anderson, Southgate ave., Annapolis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Anne, to Lieut. William A. Lynch, jr., USAAF, son of Capt. W. A. Lynch, USN, and Mrs. Lynch, San Francisco, Calif. Miss Anderson is a graduate of the Annapolis High School and attended the University of Maryland, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Lieutenant Lynch, a B-24 Liberator pilot, who has just returned from 50 missions in the European theater of operations, is now instructing at Courtland, Ala.

Comdr. Gillespie Wilson, USN, who recently reported for duty in the executive department of the Naval Academy, has been cited for heroic performance of duty. The citation by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, authorized the commander to wear the citation ribbon.

The Reina Mercedes Navy Wives had as guests at their regular monthly luncheon meeting Thursday, at Cruise Inn, Miss Beatrice Pinkney Jones, Washington musician. Following the luncheon, Miss Jones gave a musical program in the club room of the Navy Relief nursery.

Fergusons Parents of Daughter

Announcement has been made by Comdr. and Mrs. James DuGue Ferguson, Arlington, Va., of the birth of a daughter, Susan Trenholm, February 1, at the Columbia Woman's Hospital, Washington. The baby is the granddaughter of Mrs. James Ferguson, 252 King George st., Annapolis.

Capt. Thomas J. Ryan, jr., USN, and Mrs. Ryan were hosts to a group of friends at a cocktail party at the Officers' Mess, North Severn, Valentine's Day.

Miss Jane Warrington Carr entertained 15 friends Wednesday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Warrington Carr, South River, in celebration of her twelfth birthday.

Annapolitans Hold Open House

Saturday evening the Annapolitan Club held "open house" for members and guests.

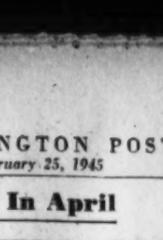
Lieut. Comdr. N. C. Maney, USNR, Mrs. Maney and young daughter, Betty, have returned to their quarters at 94 Bowyer rd. after spending six weeks in the South. Mrs. Maney and daughter visited at her home in Murfreesboro, Tenn., while Commander Maney was on temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Payne, USN, has been detached from duty in the marine engineering department, Naval Academy, and left Monday with Mrs. Payne, who will reside with her parents on Governors Island, N. Y., while Commander Payne is on sea duty.

Capt. B. W. Hogan, USN, formerly on duty at the Naval Hospital here and now in New York, spent the weekend here with his family.

Senator's Wife Heads Forum Planning Unit

Mrs. Homer Ferguson, wife of the Senator from Michigan, chairman of the United Nations Forum, has announced program and speakers to be presented by the Forum in Constitution Hall.



MRS. FERGUSON

Dealing with international security and peace, the series of four programs will begin March 12 and will be presented on four consecutive Monday nights.

The first program will be on "The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals." The speakers will be Archibald MacLeish, assistant Secretary of State and the four new Senators concerned with international affairs: Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Senator Brien MacMahon of Connecticut; Senator William J. Fulbright of Arkansas, and Senator Alexander Smith of New Jersey, former president of the Foreign Policy Association.

March 19 the title of the program will be "International Political Adjustments." Charles P. Taft, advisor on international economic problems in the State Department, and Ralph Flanders, president of the Jones and Lampson Manufacturing Co. and chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, will be the speakers.

Dulles Will Speak

The third program on March 26 will deal with "Economic Problems and Peace." John Foster Dulles, Thomas E. Dewey's adviser on international affairs and also chairman of the committee for a Just and Durable Peace of the Federated Council of Churches, will be one of the speakers. Another will be Harold B. Butler, British Minister and former director of the International Labor Organization. Others to participate in a panel discussion will be announced later.

"The International Use and Control of Force" is the title of the program for April 2. The French Ambassador, Henri Bonnet, and Carl A. Berendsen, Minister from New Zealand, will be speakers.

The last half hour of each program will be given over to questions and answers, with the audience participating.

Added to Board of Directors

Recent additions to the Board of Directors of the United Nations Forum are George Maurice Morris, vice chairman; George G. Scharf, president of the Kiwanis Club; Howard S. LeRoy, president of the Rotary Club; Bruce Baird, president of the National Savings and Trust Co.; Marcy Speery, president of the Washington Gas Light Co.; Paul Douglas, president of American University; Mrs. Joseph Farrington, wife of the delegate from Hawaii; Ralph van Orsdel, vice president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; E. Barrett Prettyman, president of the Board of Trade, and Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota.

Miss Stribling Hostess

Newlyweds' Day

Three newly-married service couples will be entertained at a cocktail party this afternoon with Miss Betty Stribling, daughter of Col. and Mrs. S. R. Stribling, Arlington, Va., as hostess.

Honor guests will be Ensign and Mrs. J. R. Buckle, Pharmacist Mate 2/C and Mrs. E. L. Lanahan and Pvt. and Mrs. W. E. Mohler.

The three brides were former classmates and Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority sisters of Miss Stribling in the class of 1944 at Duke University. Mrs. Buckle, the former Beth Holcomb, is from Charles Town, W. Va.; Mrs. Lanahan was Anne McClenagan of Raleigh, N. C., before her marriage; while Mrs. Mohler, formerly Marrianne Morrison, is from Indianapolis, Ind.

Out-of-town guests will be Miss Jean Folsom, West Roxbury, Mass., and Miss Barbara Barnett, Springfield, Mass., both cousins of the hostess.

Georgians to Dance

The regular monthly reception and dance of the Georgia State Society will be held Saturday in the West Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel at 10 p. m.

ENGAGEMENT OF Miss Nancy Taylor McEnerney to Lieut. (j. g.) Alan Philip Cusick 2d has been announced by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. McEnerney, this city. Lieutenant Cusick is son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cusick, Newport, R. I., and Taunton, Mass. (Story on Page 1.)

Leesburg Red Cross Solicitors Meet for Luncheon Thursday

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 24.—Outstanding event in Leesburg this week was the luncheon meeting for Red Cross War Fund solicitors, held Thursday at the Parish House of St. James' Episcopal Church. Guest speaker was Mrs. Margaret Roblee Donovan, Red Cross worker, who has recently returned from overseas duty. Harry T. Pancoast, chairman of the 1945 drive, presided.

Seventy-five guests were present, including the following community chairmen: Mrs. W. E. Tyler, Mrs. Charles Whaley, Mrs. Winfred O. Foerster, Mrs. Holmes Gregg, Mrs. Charles T. Potterfield, Mrs. Eleanor Rose, Mrs. R. J. Lake, Mrs. Mildred B. Skinner, Mrs. Robert Reed, Miss Irene Harding, Miss Mildred Russell, Miss Doris Faulkner, Theodore Reid, H. C. Thompson, T. M. Tendall, Charles E. Heater, M. C. Paxson, Fred Tavenner, H. H. Cooley, Douglass Myers, Karlton L. Monroe, Clarence E. Ahalt and Shirley T. Piggott.

Lieutenant Seccombe Home

Lieut. Alfred B. Seccombe, chaplain, USNR, arrived this week to spend a leave with his wife and young daughter, Margaret Welbourn Seccombe. Lieutenant Seccombe has been serving in the South Pacific. Mrs. Seccombe and daughter arrived Tuesday from Baltimore, where they have been spending the winter.

Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn, who came over from Baltimore to reopen her home here for the occupancy of her son-in-law and family during his leave, is the guest this week of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Gibson.

Pfc. Robert A. Orr, Engineers, AUS, who has been stationed at Camp Swift, Tex., arrived Tuesday to spend a furlough with his sister, Mrs. William P. Bodmer. Private Orr was inducted February 19, 1944, and took his basic training at Camp Stewart, Ga.

Private Jenkins in India

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Jenkins have received a letter from their son, Pvt. Arthur S. Jenkins, jr., USAAC, stating that he had arrived safely in India.

Miss Lucy di Zerega, student at Edgewood Park School, Briarcliff, N. Y., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fuller in Fall River, Mass. Her mother, Mrs. Alfred di Zerega, visited in Roanoke this week. Alfred di Zerega 3d, USN, has returned to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station after spending a leave at his home here. From there he will be sent to a service school for a 16-week course in training for a rating as gunner's mate.

Mrs. A. Lee VanDeventer and Mrs. P. E. Shultz spent the weekend visiting their daughters, Miss Jean VanDeventer, and Miss Ruth Shultz, students at Madison College, Harrisonburg. Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts spent the weekend in Newark, N. J. Mrs. J. Page Laughlin is spending some time at Mount Dora, Fla.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. Peyton Craighill, Millwood, Va., visited friends in Leesburg this week. The Rev. Mr. Craighill is a former pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church. Maj. and Mrs. Charles T. Tittmann and their daughter, Miriam, Washington, were recent visitors.

Oates-Artz Nuptials Read

After their wedding in Foundry Methodist Church Lieut. Robert Edward Oates, USNR, and his bride, the former Betty Rhine Artz, specialist photographer, 3/c, USNR, left for a honeymoon in New York. The 8 p. m. ceremony took place last week.

Lieutenant Oates, stationed at Annapolis, is son of Mrs. John Oates, Shelby, Ohio, and his bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Artz, Mancos and Denver, Colo. Miss Ann Rice, S. 1/c, USNR, Claremont, N. H., was maid of honor, and Lieut. Jack Lovell, Annapolis, served as best man. At the reception which followed the bride's mother wore aqua with corsage of white gardenias.

The bride, who took two years of art at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, was graduated from the University of Kentucky. She was affiliated with Alpha Gamma Delta Sorority. Lieutenant Oates received his degree at Ohio State University and was a member of Kappa Phi Kappa Fraternity.

Brooks
MRS. ROBERT E. OATES
... Bride of Ohioan

Patricia Sutton's Troth Revealed

Mr. and Mrs. L Lloyd Sutton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patricia Sutton, to Stephen C. Clabaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cumberland Clabaugh of Carthage, Tex.

Miss Sutton was graduated from Smith College last May. Mr. Clabaugh received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Texas. Both are associated with the United States Geological Survey in Washington.

Official Washington Will Open Stage Door Canteen Lounge

A gala reception in the form of an autographing party to which official Washington has been invited will mark the opening of the new Stage Door Canteen Lounge Tuesday night at 10 o'clock. Invitations have been sent to members of the Cabinet and their wives, Congressmen and Senators, high-ranking military, naval and marine officers and the District Commissioners.

Among those Washington Stage Door Canteen workers who will welcome the guests are Mrs. James Doolittle, Mrs. George Mesta, Mrs. George Holmes and Mrs. Paul McNutt.

The walls of the "48 Room" or "Autograph Alley," which the new lounge has been called, are decorated with maps of all the States and the District. Guests will be asked to autograph the maps of their home States.

A color scheme of gray, soft yellow and blue forms the background for the wide sofas, writing desks and bookcases. The lounge will be open from 12 o'clock noon until midnight every day. Doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee will be served.

Miller-Gantt Vows Repeated On Wednesday

A double-ring ceremony at Foundry Methodist Church Wednesday at 5:30 p. m. united in marriage Miss Lois Gantt, Rock Hill, S. C., and Maj. Mark G. Miller, Washington. The Rev. Frederick Brown Harris officiated.

For the ceremony, the bride wore a powder-blue suit with a white velvet cabbage rose hat and a corsage of sweetheart roses, light blue sweet pear and gypsophilia. She was attended by her sister, Miss Elaine Gantt, and Capt. Watson B. Miller was best man.

Mrs. Miller was graduated from Winthrop College and since coming to Washington has been employed in the legal section of Federal Trade Commission. Major Miller, one of the youngest veterans of World War I, served in France with the 129th Engineer Combat Battalion at the age of 15.

He is a past commander of Spengler Post, American Legion. In 1942, Major Miller left the Department of Interior, where he was traffic-transportation examiner, and served 18 months in the European theater with the Transportation Corps before he received a shoulder injury.

Following a brief wedding trip to New York, Major Miller and his bride will go to Asheville, N. C., where he will await his next assignment.

Music Guild To Fete Noted Guests Tuesday

The Charge d'Affaires of Brazil and Mme. de Lobo will attend the concert Tuesday evening of the Chamber Music Guild when the quartet by their countryman, Camarco Guerinieri, which won the hemispheric contest of the guild last year for Latin America, will be played.

Others from the embassy staff who will occupy boxes that evening at Constitution Hall will be Military Attache Maj. Gen. Estevao Leitao de Carvalho and his daughter, Senhorita Leitao de Carvalho, and the Naval Attache, Rear Admiral Sylvio de Noronha. They also will be among the guests at the reception following the concert which the guild will give at the Carlton in honor of Robert Doellner, winner of the hemispheric contest for the United States and Canada, and Marcel Ancher, founder of the guild.

Also honored at the reception will be the officials of the Radio Corporation of America, donors of the prizes.

The Air Attache of the Brazilian Embassy and Senhora de Travassos, and the Assistant Naval Attache, Lieut. Comdr. Joao Pereira Machado, also will attend the concert and the reception. Also to be present at both functions from the Brazilian Embassy staff are the Agricultural Attache, Senhor Alpheu Dominguez; the Second Secretary and Senhora de Garcia, the Second Secretary and Senhora de Napoleao, the Attache and Senhora de Regis Bittencourt, the Attache and Senhora di Gibson Barbosa, and the new Commercial and Cultural Attache and Senhora de Mello.

Bethesda Gardeners Will Hear Franklin

Bethesda Community Garden Club will hear a talk on "Planning and Planting for Successive Bloom," by J. Morton Franklin, Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. at the Battery Park Club House. Franklin is Victory Garden chairman in the District.

Mrs. Horace R. Hampton has asked the following committee chairmen to assist with luncheon following the meeting: Mrs. Ray Truman, Mrs. Edward Matteossian, Mrs. A. C. Ehlslager and Mrs. Clark Hilles.

Mrs. Arnold Burr, president, will preside.

Mrs. T. Lacy Morrow, jr., and Mrs. Lesley Ashburner are new members.

Kims to Entertain Koreans, Officials

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Korean Declaration of Independence, Thursday, has been chosen by the president of the Korean Affairs Institute, Yongjeung Kim and Mrs. Kim, as the date for a reception at their home, 4614 Reno rd. They will honor members of the Korean colony in Washington.

Other guests will include State Department officials, members of Congress, and a number of Mr. and Mrs. Kim's friends from here and New York, who have been especially interested in Korea and that country's problems.

Underwood & Underwood Photo
MRS. MARK G. MILLER
... on wedding trip

Envoy's Wife Is Chairman Of Fund Drive

Recruiting wives of the Diplomatic Corps for the American Red Cross War Fund campaign is the task Baroness de Gruben, wife of the Counselor of the Belgian Embassy, has willingly set out to do.

With the baroness as chairman, the committee, who will solicit contributions during the March Red Cross campaign, includes Mme. van Bellinghen, wife of the Second Secretary, Belgian Embassy; Mme. Boissier, wife of the Second Secretary, Swiss Legation; Senora de Revoredo, wife of the Air Attache, Peruvian Embassy; Countess Lasocka, wife of the First Secretary, Polish Embassy; Mme. Wistrand, wife of the Counselor of the Swedish Legation; Mrs. Shen, wife of Yorksen Shen, and Mrs. Huang, wife of Jen Zien Huang, Attache of the Chinese Embassy; Mme. Philon A. Philon, wife of the Counselor of the Greek Embassy; Mme. Francis Lacoste, wife of the Counselor of the French Embassy; Mrs. A. H. Kolstad, wife of the First Secretary, Norwegian Embassy, and Mrs. Dixon Donnelly, daughter of Mme. Martins, wife of the Ambassador of Brazil.

The foreign contingent of Red Cross campaigners will go into action in March as a special solicitation committee which will report through the residential division of the 1945 Red Cross War Fund campaign, according to Samuel H. Kauffmann, general campaign chairman.

Beauty Counselor Will Speak Before Jangos on Tuesday

Jangos will hear that "You're Prettier Than You Think" when Miss Hanna Sherman, style and beauty counselor, speaks at their meeting Tuesday at 5 p. m. in St. John's Parish House in Georgetown.

She'll tell the teen-agers how to acquire more grace, charm and poise, will show the right way to apply make-up to members of the audience who "step right up."

Miss Margaret Anne Benedict will assist at the tea following the session as will the Misses Mary Ann Strauss, Jane Tily and Adele Schwartz. Mrs. Emory Adams is in charge of program arrangements, assisted by Miss Ella Harlee and Mrs. Riley Yriart.

Preceding Miss Sherman's demonstrations will be a Junior Board meeting at 4 p. m., while Younger Jangos will meet at 4:30.

Dallager-Webb Nuptials Read

Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church was scene of the wedding yesterday of Lieut. (j. g.) Jonabel W. Webb, USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rives Dunn Webb, Washington, and Ensign C. Wayne Dallager, USNR. The Rev. Dr. John Rustin officiated at the 7:30 p. m. rites.

The bride wore a white lace gown made with train, long pointed sleeves and sweetheart neckline. Her veil was caught with a crown of orange blossoms.

Mrs. John W. Thompson, jr., was matron of honor for her sister; and Miss Beverly Young served as bridesmaid. Both were costumed in blue and carried red roses.

Best man was William L'Hommedieu, Washington, and Anthony John Thompson was ring bearer. A reception followed at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Young.

Alexandria Unit To Hear Two

Education department of Alexandria Woman's Club will have charge of the program at the general meeting at Gadsby's Tavern Wednesday. Mrs. John Ide, department chairman, will present two guest speakers.

The first, Mrs. Helen Arny Macan, is head mistress of Saint Agnes School in Alexandria and is an active member of the Girl Scout Commission. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr and helped draft the first child labor law in the State of Pennsylvania.

Both Mrs. Macan and the second speaker, Mrs. Jerry Voorhis, will discuss "The Ingredients of a Woman's Education." Mrs. Voorhis is the wife of Representative Voorhis of California. She is a graduate of Northeastern University.

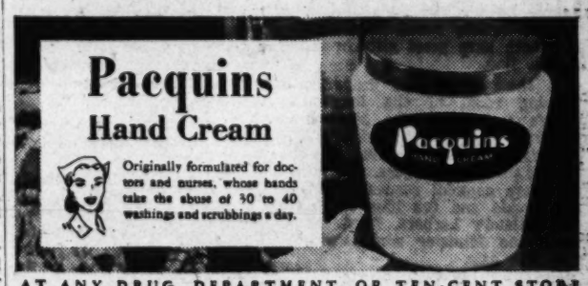
Housework's no excuse for OLD-LOOKING hands!

HOUSEWORK'S no fun, no matter how you dress it up. It's just plain "scrub, clean, cook" from morn till night. Hard on your hands! But you *can* use Pacquins...

Pacquins Hand Cream goes on with a smooth feel... not sticky, not greasy. Helps guard against old-looking hands... dry hands, red hands, chapped hands!

That's saying a lot for Pacquins. But look at doctors and nurses... They scrub their hands 30 to 40 times a day... and Pacquins was formulated for *them!*

Start using Pacquins Hand Cream regularly before and after household jobs. Watch how your hands soften up with a smoother, whiter, *younger* look! Get Pacquins *today.*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Originally formulated for doctors and nurses, whose hands take the abuse of 30 to 40 washings and scrubbings a day.
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FRANCES DENNEY brings a scientific answer to your problem of younger skin beauty.

MISS DENNEY'S original and exclusive cream, OILS OF THE WILDERNESS, contains — LIPOIDS — vital substances essential to young and mature skin.

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Make this thrilling discovery soon. Your jar of OILS OF THE WILDERNESS awaits you — at your favorite store.

NEW SIZE $5.00 plus tax

FRANCES DENNEY
More Beauty for You

Mary Haworth's Mail

Man, Inducted by Army and Sent Overseas After Deserting Family, Plans to Return To Them at War's End; Wife Fears Results

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I was married at 18 and am now 24, and have a son aged four. Two years ago my husband walked out on us, for the third time. He wrote saying he was sick of us and wanted a divorce. I saw a lawyer, filed suit for separate maintenance, and won the child's custody and our support. I told my husband I would grant him a divorce when the boy entered school and I could support us entirely.

I took a job and my husband came back to town to live with his mother, until she got tired of his running around and excessive drinking and turned him out. He went away and didn't send me any more money, so when the draft board sent papers to me, I returned them with the statement that he was not contributing to our support. Two months later, he was inducted into the Army. During his training, he wrote occasionally, saying he was "lonesome"; but I knew by his letters he hadn't changed.

Now he writes from overseas that he is returning to us as soon as the war is over. When I made no reply, he wrote to his brother and my father, trying to get them to meddle in his behalf. Dad says he has a right to know how the child is. Should I write him, so he won't bother others? Since he left us, my life has been happy and busy and I don't want to get mixed up with him again. Should I try to get a divorce before he returns? I am sorry now that I didn't give him his freedom two years ago; but where do I go from here? R. S.

Man Forfeited Family Rights

DEAR R. S.: I don't agree with your father that a man who deserts his wife and child, and thereafter wilfully defaults on a court order to contribute to the child's support, has a right to hear how the child is faring. Any concessions on that score are handsome gratuities, which he does not deserve,—because, by his traitorous performance, he has forfeited claim to the sentimental prerogatives of parenthood.

And I don't like the implications of your husband's present maneuvering. His brash announcement,—without asking your permission,—that he intends to return to you after the war; and his unblushing efforts to instigate family pressure to force your consent, show that his character hasn't changed in the least; and that, as before, he is simply intent on pleasing himself, regardless of your feelings and welfare.

Man Is Shifty As Weathervane

THERE is no basis for restoring teamwork, to secure the child's good, in that approach. It is unprincipled, self-indulgent and shifty as a weathervane; and marks him as a father unfit to influence the growth of a child. I feel that you, as the child's custodian, have an imperative moral obligation to make the child's permanent welfare your first consideration. And to form his character straight and true, you must rear him in a home atmosphere of self-respecting security,—which definitely requires that you don't get mixed up again with this headstrong, irresponsible weakling.

He is out of the picture by his own actions; or perhaps by God's grace; and if it is possible, you should legally enforce the improved arrangement. And the sooner the better; for all. So your first move should be to consult a lawyer. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Representatives Of Camp Fire Groups Guests

Civitan Club will have as guests representatives of the Potomac Area Camp Fire Girls organizations at its weekly luncheon meeting at the Mayflower Hotel Tuesday.

The group will consist of Diane Creamer, Washington, who will explain the Bluebird phase of Camp Fire; Margaret Winters, Bethesda, Md., who will talk on Camp Fire ranks, and Alice Brown, Alexandria, Va., who will review Horizon Club activities. The girls will be in charge of Mrs. Joe Fay Godby and Miss Lewanna Henley, field representatives.

Thomas Hopper will preside and A. Rea Williams will introduce speakers.

Civitan Club is sponsoring the Potomac Area summer camp, Camp Mawavi, near Luray, Va., this year. Civitan Club committee cooperating with the Potomac Area officials are Clyde D. Harrison, chairman, Edward Boles, cochairman, Prof. Albert Mallegen, Kirk Wallace and Dudley Smith.

Mrs. F. O. Hagie, president of the Potomac Area Camp Fire Girls Council, and Mrs. Harriett Pawley, president of the Area Guardians Association, head the Camp Fire committee working with the Civitan Club committee.

Montgomery Club to Meet

Mrs. O'Neal Johnson will lead a group discussion on religion and citizenship in American homes Tuesday at a meeting of the executive board of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs at 10 a. m. at the clubhouse of the Bethesda Woman's Club, Georgetown and Sonoma rds., Bethesda.

Others who will participate include Mrs. Lee Pennington, Miss Dorothy Young, Mrs. Donald F. Roberts, Dr. Irene Barrett, Mrs. Minier Hostettler and Miss Jane Bastow.

Mrs. R. J. Dannemiller will give an outline of Dumbarton Oaks peace proposals.

Mrs. Joseph Travers Maguire, president, is inviting all county clubwomen to attend this meeting.

Luncheon reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Samuel McKee, Wisconsin 7609.

Writers Club Slates Session

Writers League will meet Thursday at 7:45 p. m. at the Studio, 1851 Columbia rd., when the following program will be presented: Character sketch by Leila W. Marshall, story by Gladys Smith, article by Julia Escher and brief poems by Inez Sheldon Tyler, Ida Elaine James, Beatrice Raw, Ida Wood, Mary Turner, Leila Wood and Lulu Gauthier Castle.

Those competing in the long-short story contest are asked to bring manuscripts.

Victoria Faber Stevenson, former national president of the League of American Pen Women was the judge in the recent feature article contest. First prize was awarded to Ida Wood, second to Thomas Simon and third to Julia Escher. Honorable mention was given Florence Jansson and Eva Grant Marshall.

Schoonover-Hutson Ceremony Performed

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hutson, Hope, Ark., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Marianna, to Joseph Alexander Schoonover, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall Schoonover, Arma, Kans.

The Rev. Ernest F. Campbell performed the ceremony earlier this month in the First Baptist Church in Alexandria, Va. Close friends of the young couple attended. Private and Mrs. Schoonover are at home in Alexandria while the bridegroom is stationed at Fort Belvoir.

Judge Howorth Named Speaker For Alumnae

Judge Lucy Somerville Howorth of the Veterans' Administration will speak before the Washington Chapter of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnae Association when that group holds its annual Founders' Day dinner March 17.

Judge Howorth, formerly of the Veterans' Board of Appeals and now in the Administration's legislative office, will speak on the problems to be faced by liberal arts colleges when the emphasis in the postwar period is on the practical and vocational benefits of education.

The alumnae meeting to celebrate the fifty-second anniversary of the college's founding will be held at 7 p. m. March 17, at Pierce Hall, 16th and Harvard sts. nw., Reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Algernon S. Gardiner, jr., Wisconsin 0334, or Mrs. M. W. Blankinship, Wisconsin 7968.

Mrs. Howorth, an alumna of Randolph-Macon and of the University of Mississippi, was at one time a member of the Mississippi State Legislature.

She was the keynote speaker at the recent White House conference on women's participation in planning for peace and is on the committee on the economic and legal status of women of the American Association of University Women.

JUDGE LUCY HOWORTH
... Speaks here in March

UNTIRING IN THEIR efforts for the National Symphony Orchestra are Edward R. Finkenstaedt, president of the orchestra association; Mrs. Emory S. Land (center), wife of the Maritime Commissioner, Admiral Land, and Mrs. Edward Macauley, who launched the government committee drive for the sustaining fund at the Maritime Commission. The drive will end Friday, March 2

Club Notes

TODAY

Women's City Club—Tea in honor of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, 4 to 6 p. m.

TOMORROW

Takoma Park Women's Club—Homemakers department meets at the home of Miss Harriet Converse, 912 Aspen st. with guest speaker, Miss Jane Baslow, 12:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

YWCA—Meeting with speaker, Mrs. Marguerite Zapoleon.

Montgomery County Federation of Woman's Clubs—Executive board meeting at the clubhouse, Bethesda, 10 a. m.

DAR—Livingston Manor Chapter meets at the chapter house with speaker, Mrs. Harry R. Fulton, 1:30 p. m.

Women's American Art — Annual donor luncheon at the Hotel Mayflower, 12:30 p. m.

The Study Guild Catholic Library—Lecture given in library by the Rev. William E. McManus, 8:15 p. m.

Women's City Club—Spanish group meets with Mrs. Lydia Drigs, 6:30 p. m.; card group meets with Mrs. George B. Hartman, 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Columbian Women of G. W. University—Dinner at the Washington Club with guest speaker, Admiral Clark Woodward, 6:30 p. m.

Takoma Park Women's Club—Drama department meets at the home of Mrs. Thomas Marshall, 1707 Holly st., 8 p. m.; music department meets at the home of Mrs. Eugene Bond, 7222 Blair rd., 1:30 p. m.

Kenilworth Ladies Guild—Meets with Mrs. Harry Kent and Mrs. Hillery Brown.

Capitol Hill History Club—Meets at the home of Miss Ardell Payne, 1211 Hamilton st., with speakers, Mrs. Douglas W. Holton and Mrs. John Mee.

OES—Naomi Chapter 23 celebrates the thirty-third birthday in the Masonic Hall, 7510 Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md., 8 p. m.

THURSDAY

Twentieth Century Club—Meets with guest speaker, Col. Carl Stenersen, at the YWCA, 11 a. m.

DAR—Little John Boyden Chapter meets with Mrs. W. V. Brumbaugh, 4355 Fessenden st., 1 p. m.

DAR—District National Defense Committee at the chapter house, 11 a. m.; guest speaker, Dr. Ester Brunauer.

Quota Club—meets at the Blackstone Hotel, 6:30 p. m.

Arts Club of Washington—Club dinner, 7 p. m.

Petworth Woman's Club—Meeting with guest speaker, Mrs. Ames Willoughby, 12 p. m., Petworth Methodist Church.

Pearls to Make Home in Texas

Miss Rita Estelle Kalichstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kalichstein, became the bride yesterday of Capt. Emanuel H. Pearl in a ceremony read at 8 p. m. by Rabbi Henry Segal in the Willard Hotel. The bride's father gave her in marriage and a reception followed.

The bride's gown was fashioned with white lace bodice, satin skirt and long train. Her fingertip veil was held by a headpiece of bridal flowers and white orchids formed her arm bouquet.

Miss Emily Kalichstein, maid of honor, was in dusty rose lace and tulle with matching Juliet cap. Her flowers were pink and white roses. Officer Candidate Nison Pearl was best man.

When the newlyweds left for Dallas, Tex., where they will make their home, Mrs. Pearl was wearing a gray wool suit with matching hat and black accessories. She attended Wilson Teachers College. George Washington University and Columbia University.

Captain Pearl, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Pearl of San Diego, Calif., attended the University of Texas and was graduated in engineering from Harvard University.

Out-of-town guests included Judge and Mrs. Charles Tolbris, Mrs. Harry Siegel, Mrs. B. Vogil, Ensign and Mrs. S. Sussman, Mrs. G. Vogil, Mr. and Mrs. S. Zlotolow and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ephron, all of New York.

Miss Tyson Bride Of Comdr. Randolph

Miss Caroline P. Tyson, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Lieut. Comdr. Beverley H. Randolph, jr., Richmond, Va., were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in St. John's Episcopal Church, with Lieut. E. A. deBordenave, Navy chaplain, officiating.

The bride, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Tyson, Santa Barbara, Calif., were unable to be present, was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. John Kaufman, USA, Arlington, Va. Mrs. Ewin Haupt, Glenside, Pa., sister of the bride, served as matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Miss Mary J. Jameson, New York; Miss Jeanne Barnes, Portland, Oreg.; Mrs. Edward Tyson and Mrs. Carl Reynolds, Arlington, Va.

A. Hamilton Bryan, Richmond, Va., was best man. Groomsmen were E. Fontaine Broun, New York; R. Carter Wellford, Seaford, Del.; A. S. Buford Nolting, New York; Edward W. Morris, Bethleham, Pa.; Lieut. Sydney R. Prince, jr., USNR, Chevy Chase, Md.; Lieut. Donald R. McIntosh, Chicago; Lieut. Page Dame, USNR, Baltimore, Md., and William N. Beverley of Richmond, Va.

Engagement of Miss Norman, Roger Elgin Is Made Known

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Norman, Haymarket, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean, to Roger Lee Elgin, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Elgin, The Plains. Miss Norman attended Madison College and is now teaching at the Aldie High School. Mr. Elgin is the grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Elgin, Fauquier County. He is a prominent young farmer of the Middleburg and Landmark neighborhoods. No date has been set for the wedding.

Commander Keith Home

Comdr. Taylor Scott Keith, USN, has arrived in Virginia after 18 months' duty in the South Pacific and is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. A. C. Keith, in Warrenton, where he joined his wife and their twin sons, Taylor Keith, jr., and Langhorne Keith. Commander Keith has been in command of a destroyer since August, 1943. He arrived in time to spend 24 hours of his leave with his brother, Lieut. Comdr. John Keith, USNR. The young Keiths entertained a number of their friends at a cocktail party just before Lieutenant Commander Keith departed for duty in the South Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Carter Moore of New York and Lieut. Comdr. H. Gordon Moore, jr., Jacksonville, Fla., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon Moore, at their home in Lynchburg. The family is celebrating the arrival of the little daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Moore two weeks ago. She has been named Charlotte. Mr. and Mrs. W. Carter Moore will go to Crednal, near Upperville, to visit their aunt, Mrs. Arthur C. Marshall before returning to New York.

Mrs. Peter B. Wood, Baltimore, is expected at Crednal for the weekend to visit her sister, Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Southgate Morison, Baltimore, and Miss Martha Harris, Aldie, were visitors to Washington Tuesday.

Tayloes Go to South Carolina

Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe, jr., Middleburg, and her two children, Anne Carrington Tayloe and H. Gwynne Tayloe 3d, left yesterday for Charleston, S. C., where they will stay for several months with Mrs. J. S. Hannahan.

Miss Iva Allison, Middleburg, has been a patient at Emergency Hospital, Washington, for a week. She expects to undergo an operation soon.

Mrs. Strother T. White and Mr. and Mrs. Pete Leonard, Middleburg, were in Washington Tuesday, where they saw Miss Allison and Mr. White, who is also a patient at Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. Arthur White and Mrs. Jack Skinner, Middleburg, spent Tuesday shopping in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Birchard Wyatt entertained at a dinner and bridge party this week at their home near Middleburg.

Mrs. John C. Butler, Rectortown, and Miss Ann Clay Bayly, Purcellville, have returned to their homes from a visit of several days in Washington.

Colonel Lloyd Home

Lieut. Col. Stacy B. Lloyd, USA, has returned to his home at Millwood to join Mrs. Lloyd and their two children for a 30-day leave after duty overseas. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lloyd made a short trip to New York the past week.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall, Loudoun County, came up from Fort Monroe recently for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Seipp at their home near Middleburg. Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Marshall are visiting friends in Baltimore before returning to Fort Monroe, where he is stationed.

Senator and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd have returned from White Sulphur Springs, where they went to see their son, Sergt. Richard E. Byrd, USA, who is a patient at Ashford General Hospital.

ORT Schedules Annual Fete

Washington Chapter, Women's American ORT, announces its seventh annual donor luncheon Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. at the Mayflower Hotel.

Guest of honor will be the Hon. Sol Bloom, Representative from speaker, will describe activities of New York. Miss Mary Berg, guest the ORT schools in Warsaw. Miss Berg is a refugee from Poland and a former underground worker during the occupation of Warsaw by the Nazis.

DAR Will Honor President General

Mrs. B. Johnson Baldwin, State chairman of junior membership committee for the District, Daughters of the American Revolution, and District Juniors will have as their guest, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the NSDAR, at a buffet supper this evening at the home of Mrs. James W. Butler, 1373 Rittenhouse st. nw. All juniors are invited.

Other guests will be Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State regent for the District; Mrs. Charles C. Haig, treasurer general, and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, vice president general of the NSDAR.

Miss Mary Haslacker, State vice chairman of junior membership; Mrs. Regina R. Robey and Miss Harriett Buck will assist Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Butler.

Norway Under Nazis, Subject Of Stenersen

Col. Carl Stenersen, military attache of the Norwegian Embassy, will speak before members of the Twentieth Century Club on "Norway Under German Occupancy" at the regular meeting March 1 in the YWCA.

Before the war Colonel Stenersen served as an observer for Norway in the French army. Later as an observer in the German army he studied the German attitude and psychology regarding war.

When Norway was invaded he was commanding a battalion in his own country. He was seriously wounded, but with other Norwegian soldiers escaped in an open boat to England.

After recovering from his wounds he went to Scotland to train recruits who filtered out of Norway. He later went to Iceland to train American, British, Norwegian and Icelandic soldiers in winter warfare. He came to this country last year and was sent to Colorado to direct training of American ski troopers.

Landscape Painter Will Address Arts Club on Thursday

Everett Warner, landscape painter, will be guest speaker at the Arts Club on Thursday evening.

During both World Wars Warner has been in charge of camouflage for the Navy. Following Warner's talk on camouflage, Clifford Berryman will entertain the audience with drawings.

Honor guests will be C. Powell Minnigerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and Mrs. Minnigerode, and the members of the committee of selection for the gallery's nineteenth biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings. Chairman of the committee is Kenneth Hayes Miller; other members are Richard Lahey, Raphael Soyer, Lamarr Dodd and Hobson Pittman.

Ensign Rice Home

Ensign Heber H. Rice, jr., USNR, is spending a few days leave with his parents, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Rice, at their home in Chevy Chase.

4-Job Woman Keeps Home Tranquil

By Genevieve Reynolds

Business executive extraordinary. Homemaker par excellence. Margaret A. Hickey, chairman, Women's Advisory Committee, War Manpower Commission and president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, successfully polishes off four jobs while most people are squirming over one.

For the past two and one-half years, the affable, snowy-haired woman, one of the nation's greatest feminine leaders, has been commuting between Washington and her home in St. Louis, Mo. In 1942 when appointed to the Women's Advisory Committee, she spent two-thirds of her time here. The next year her stays here decreased.

She has her work so well organized now that she can spend more time at home keeping an eye on her secretarial school or pushing important programs for the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. At the same time she keeps her home running smoothly and keeps posted on important problems relating to women.

Law Trained Her

How does this busy woman do so much?

She will tell you much of the credit belongs to her early mistress—the law—plus the fact that she has been able to pick competent staff members.

Efficient without appearing aggressive, Miss Hickey possesses a sense of humor which sees her through tough jobs. Actually, she has the rare good sense not to take herself too seriously.

World War I had a decided effect on her career. Musically bent—she started to specialize in piano and pipe organ. When war workers were needed, she took a job which eventually led to personnel work. In 1923 she returned to school, garnered a B. A. degree and continued until she had a lawyer's sheepskin.

Then in 1933 along came sour-faced depression. Looking around her home town, St. Louis, she found scores of women without jobs.

With a citizens committee she organized on a volunteer basis a program of guidance, training and placement, whereby women whose skills had diminished from lack of use could be retrained. At the end of the war, she organized a secretarial and junior management college, which she still heads.

MISS MARGARET HICKEY
... Holds four jobs

"Women should know the facts of work," she asserted. "Women are on trial for their executive lives. Always have been," she added smilingly. "Frequently a woman doesn't have a chance to win because she never has an opportunity to try. To get anywhere, a woman must have superior equipment."

While she is all for a woman succeeding, she has no patience with those who slide by without giving their best efforts. Now working on a survey of employer-employe relations for the Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Hickey finds that employers are emphasizing the need for women to reevaluate their job interest, to accept more responsibility.

Predicts Postwar Competition

No star gazer, Miss Hickey thinks there will be plenty of job competition in the postwar world.

She's of the opinion that women who work in homes contribute in their way as much as those who hold down office or factory jobs. About women executives she says, "They should organize, deputize and energize."

She's a Music Lover

When she isn't working on the Nation's woman power problems Miss Hickey likes to play the piano, pipe organ, see a good baseball game, follow her lawyer husband around the golf course—he's a championship player. The zoo is one of her favorite spots. And come the end of the war, she's going to spend a summer in St. Louis hearing all the operas.

Being bumped off planes—priority reasons—has killed her appetite for seeing the world. Europe—she has been—the Orient she will go.

P-TA Completes Plans for May Pupil Roundup

Mrs. Leo Raywid, chairman of the summer roundup committee of the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, is organizing her local unit chairmen, and perfecting plans for the annual "roundup" which takes place in May.

This "roundup" makes an effort to insure every child who will enter school for the first time in September a complete physical examination.

Dr. Dorothy Whipple, pediatrician, vice president of the congress in charge of its health program, is working with Mrs. Raywid.

JOHN BURROUGHS

Wednesday will be "mending day" for members of the executive board who will repair clothing for the Student Aid work. Executive meeting Thursday, 1:30 p. m.

LANGLEY JUNIOR HIGH

Association meeting Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., in the school library. Parents may interview teachers after meeting.

WOODRIDGE

Executive Board meeting Thursday, 10 a. m., in the school.

TRUESDELL

Association meeting Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., in school auditorium. A candlelight service will be presented in commemoration of Founders Day, subject will be "What the Parent-Teacher Association Stands For." Musical program by the Boys Glee Club presenting a musical play, "Peanuts and Pennies," under direction of Miss Pauline Mattingly, supervisor of music, Wilson Teachers College, and Dr. Virginia O'Neil, Truesdell teacher; solo by Lewis Metcalf, and selections by the Silver Spring male quartet, accompanied by Miss Lucy Hopkins, Raymond, teacher.

BLOW-WEBB

Executive meeting Tuesday, 1:15 p. m., Webb School, followed by association meeting at 3:15 p. m.

LANGDON

The discussion study group will observe in the class rooms Tuesday, 8:50 to 10:45 a. m., followed by a discussion in the school library until 12 noon, under direction of Miss E. Tripp, principal.

HINE JR. HIGH

Tea in the school library Tuesday, 3:30 p. m., so parents of new pupils may meet teachers.

JANNEY

Executive committee meeting Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Ralph W. Barnhard, 4200 Warren st. nw.

Girls! Do you suffer from nervous tension

On 'CERTAIN DAYS' of the month?

Helps Build Up Resistance Against Such Distress!

Do functional periodic disturbances cause you to feel "nervous as a witch," so restless, jittery, highstrung, perhaps tired, "dragged out"—at such times?

Then don't delay! Try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. It's one of the best *known* and most *effective* medicines for this purpose.

Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE! Taken regularly — it helps build up *resistance* against such distress. A very *sensible thing to do!* Positively no harmful opiates or habit forming ingredients in Pinkham's Compound. Also a grand stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Buy *today!*

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

"SOAPING" DULLS HAIR HALO GLORIFIES IT!

Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!

1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it . . . leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
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5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!

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HALO SHAMPOO For Normal, Oily or Dry Hair

REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!

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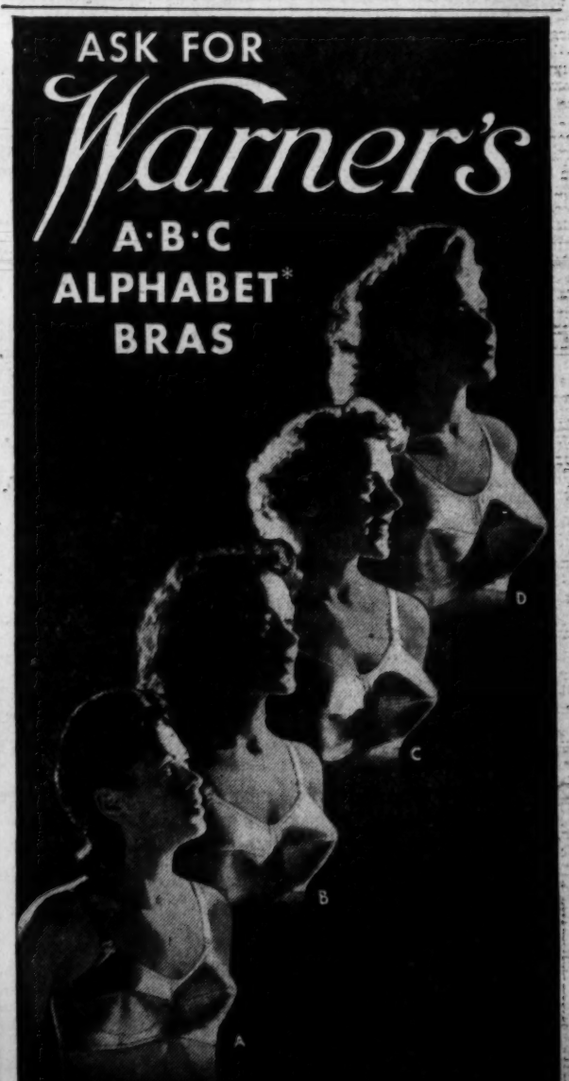


Fitting You is no problem because every Warner's Alphabet* Bra is graded as to bust types A, B, C and D as well as to size. They are original creations by the designers of Le Gant* girdles and corselettes.

Paine's Common Sense Hit 'Sunshine Patriots,' Leads Week's Americana

By Sterling North

The Selected Work of Tom Paine. Edited by Howard Fast. Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.50

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country . . ."

Those words, as true today as when they were written by Tom Paine in the bleak and discouraging December of 1776, demonstrate conclusively the lasting, living, dynamic quality of Paine's work.

Howard Fast, who wrote one of the most significant novels of the decade in "Citizen Tom Paine," has collected in one fairly slender volume the best writings of the Revolution's "one-man OWI."

Even the Tories of our own day who continue to slash at the memory of Paine find it hard to discount the importance of Paine's pamphlet "Common Sense" which was read by virtually every literate citizen in the 13 colonies.

We cannot be sure how much Paine knew at this time of the Greco-Judaistic fountainheads of democracy; how much he even knew of Rousseau, Cromwell, Locke, Voltaire and other critics and prophets of a better world. But Paine knew that books are bullets and words are weapons. He was as valuable to Washington as the Pennsylvania line.

Paine, traveling with the army and exhorting them as Carlson did his raiders, realized in December of 1796 that the Nation and particularly the army needed another charge of powder in their muskets.

It was for this reason that he wrote the first of his 15 "Crisis Papers." There are few better running accounts of the Revolutionary War, certainly no better description of the "peace in my day" Tories, the counterparts to the last detail of the "peace in my time" men of Munich.

There is no historical precedent, Howard Fast believes, for the effect Paine had on his readers. Every Crisis Paper stirred the country to new effort. Writing plain, colloquial, completely rational prose he was the perfect pamphleteer for the "Age of Reason."

After the Revolution he relaxed for a few years in well-earned comfort, but the plight of the English masses seen again during a visit to England and the need of his pen in the cause of the French Revolution stirred him to new efforts.

It is painful to recount the ardent humanitarian's experience in France. Paine's comparative unfamiliarity with the language, plus his misfortune in joining a faction which Fast without good reason calls "reactionary," led him at last to an unmerited prison sentence.

But first he had written his ringing answer to Burke's scurrilous attack. Paine's "Rights of Man" is easily the culmination of his career as a social philosopher and expresses for all time the categorical imperatives of human dignity and the minimum conditions under which man can live a decent life free of the tyranny of state and church.

But the truly amazing aspect of "The Rights of Man" is to be found in the second part where Paine, nearly a century and a half ahead of his time outlines a virtual Beveridge Plan for England. No idle dreamer, he analyzed England's income, her tax laws and her inheritance system in such minute detail that no Englishman could say, "This is a preposterous dream by a man who knows nothing about economics." Paine, in fact, was very nearly as good an economist as Adam Smith and a very much better world citizen.

Two Billion Acre Farm. By Robert West Howard. Doubleday Doran. $2.50

Try living on $11.17 a week some time.

The average annual net income of farm proprietors (1920-1936) was $580 (exclusive of interest on investment). More than half of that subsistence living was not in cash, but an estimated benefit in food and shelter.

R. H. HOWARD

Next time you begin berating the "farm bloc" please remember that there are dairymen and poultrymen being forced into bankruptcy even during these "boom" times.

The rural citizen is already regulated almost out of existence. As the author of this book reveals, the farmer is told what and when to plant; his "soil-depleting" crops are rigidly limited under severe penalties. Tight ceilings have been clamped upon the market price of his products while farm labor has skyrocketed and his cost of living has virtually doubled. Twelve to 16 hour days are not unusual, particularly on dairy farms. Taxes are up. Farm machinery is unobtainable. And on top of all this he is currently denounced and berated by the ill-informed cosmopolites he is slaving to feed.

I don't blame the author of this book for lashing out at the stupid metropolitan attitude toward farmers. Having owned and operated three successive farms, this reviewer is well aware that farmers are at the complete mercy of the commission merchants, the packers, the greedy middlemen, the big milk companies with their State and national lobbies and the northeastern industrial triangle (extending from the Atlantic to Illinois).

He is less fair to Wallace, the Farm Bureau and the AAA. But he is an ardent champion of the important cooperative movement, chemurgy and decentralization.

But even Mr. Howard has spent too much time on the asphalt. He should be informed that a cow is in milk for 9 to 12 months after each calf (not 6 as he states with categorical assurance). And Wallace did not "toy with" hybrid corn. He helped perfect and market one of the greatest strains of that modern wonder. No, Mr. Howard, specific gravity of the Atlantic sea bottom disproves your lost "Atlantis" and you will have to show me Iroquois warriors eight feet tall (heap big Indian). Otherwise a good, fighting book defending our shamelessly exploited rural neighbors.

Generals in the White House. By Dorothy B. Goebel and Julius Goebel, Jr. Doubleday, Doran. $2.75

Nine old generals have found their way into the White House. All were nationalists. Most were expansionists. Two were first-rate Presidents. The less said about the other seven the better.

Washington was obviously above factionalism. He steered a difficult course between Jefferson and Hamilton, secured our frontiers with the Jay and Pinckney treaties, and left a valuable heritage in the executive precedents he created.

Jackson, hero of New Orleans, defended Jacksonian democracy, Peggy Eaton, and the private and presidential prerogatives to be proud and perverse. He attacked Biddle's bank, the nullification traitors of Charleston, and Clay, the "Judas of the West."

Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, floated into the White House on a river of hard cider. William Henry Harrison, old and ailing, lived just one month after he took the oath of office.

Zachary Taylor suggested "A little more grape, Mr. Bragg," during his victory at Buena Vista, was one of the "Manifest Destiny" boys in his foreign policy and once told several Southern leaders that if they threatened rebellion against the Union he would hang them "with less reluctance" than he had "hung spies and deserters in Mexico."

Pierce pandered to "popular sovereignty," opened Pandora's box when he signed the "Kansas-Nebraska Act" which nullified the compromise of 1850. As States' Righter and Copperhead he hastened the arrival of the Civil War.

Grant, unsurpassed as a general, made an indifferent President. The scandals of his administration are too well known to deserve repetition.

Hayes, Garfield and Benjamin Harrison seem second-rate even to the authors of this highly sympathetic history.

The Goebels (is it my fault) obviously defer to rank, believe in nationalism and expansion and would like to see another general in the White House. They should read their own book—but critically.

Steamboatin' Days. Folk Songs of the River Packet Era. By Mary Wheeler. Louisiana State University Press. $2.75

The Lomaxes, Carl Sandburg and other collectors have given us some of the Mississippi River folk songs. But never before in a single volume have we had such a wealth of authentic river music.

More than 10 packet boat captains helped Mary Wheeler round up these songs. Negroes living in cabins beside the river, roustabouts, old-time pilots and little-known minstrels have aided her in her labor of love. And the results is a rich harvest of lyrics and melodies.

The first section deals with work songs:

Oh fireman keep her rollin' fo' me
Let's make it to Memphis, Tennessee . . .

Other sections of the book give us songs of boats, soundings—or songs sung while throwing the lead to test the depth of the water, spirituals, songs of meditation, love songs, dance songs and finally songs of lawlessness.

The verdict, murder in the first degree.
I cried, "Lawd, Lawd, have mercy on me."

Why not a radio program in which packet boat captains, Negro roustabouts, Lead Belly, Aunt Nancy and other originals sing the songs which made the river tuneful? Or is that asking too much of our most adolescent cultural medium which seems seldom to rise above the peddling mentality of its commercial sponsor?

EARL WILSON HAS BEEN CAUGHT BY JOHN GROTH in one of his lighter moments for the jacket of Mr. Wilson's new book, "I Am Gazing Into My 8-Ball," published by Doubleday, Doran. As you might expect, the book is a riot

Seeing Eye Dog Aids Solution Of Mystery

"DEATH KNELL" by Bayard Kendrick. Morrow $2.

It looks like a clear case of murder against Larmar Jordan, the novelist, when Troy Singleton, a girl-about-town, is shot on the Jordan terrace, but Captain Duncan Maclain, the blind detective who goes about with a Seeing Eye dog, unearths a diabolical plot against Larmar himself and takes a good many risks in the process.

Coroner's Report: This features one of those rigged-up murder gadgets pretty hard to swallow and reflecting no great brain on the part of the murderer.

"WINGS OF FEAR" by Mignon G. Eberhart. Random House $2.

Monica Blaine finds a dead body in her New York apartment and is shipped off by plane to Mexico City by her watchful guardian, "Uncle" Bill Fiske. She's shot at en route and arrives completely swathed in Nazi plots.

Coroner's Report: Mignon Eberhart can always be counted on for plenty of love interest, but her Nazi plots are strictly musical comedy without any music.

These Thirkell People Are Dull But Comforting

THE HEADMISTRESS. By Angela Thirkell. Knopf. $2.50.

The Beltons are well bred, charming, complacent, snobbish and dull. They live at Arcot House with only three servants. They used to live at Harefield Park with a decent staff, but it is now let to a girls' school.

The delightful qualities of Miss Sparling, headmistress (a wine merchant's daughter and therefore only half a lady—her mother was a Canon's daughter and a 100 per cent lady) help to reconcile the Beltons.

They quite take up Miss Sparling, introduce her to their friends and join in a succession of entertainments.

Luckiest person in the book is a Mrs. Hunter, who is not invited to these parties because she once asked for sugar in her tea.

Like the Beltons, the book is well bred, charming, complacent, snobbish and dull. M. M.

Commemoratives Listed

Sales list No. 193, dated February 5, Philatelic Agency, shows 10 commemoratives, the 3-cent Florida Statehood stamp becoming available on March 4.

Auxiliary's Annual Benefit Game Listed for Today

By Marian H. Barre

The ultimate bridge bargain of 1945 is offered today by the women's auxiliary in its annual master point game starting at 1 p. m. at Wardman Park Hotel. Two sessions of "fun with the boards" may be bought for $2 and net proceeds go to charity, thus combining self-interest with altruism. War Orphans Scholarships is the beneficiary. There are 11 orphans now in college and eight or 10 more will be placed this spring.

Paul E. Golden will direct the game which will be played in two rounds without elimination. And in addition to national master point awards, prizes will be given for first and second place. Mrs. Lester L. Gibson is chairman of the game. Rules committee members are Mrs. D. E. Stephan, Mrs. T. M. Boyle, Mrs. Marian Barre and Thomas Hamlin. Mrs. N. A. Olmstead is president of the auxiliary.

Federal's Pair Game Set

Second master-point opportunity of the current week is the Federal Bridge League's monthly pair contest on Tuesday evening at Wardman Park Hotel.

Pair winners of sections in the team match of February 13 are as follows:

Section 1, north-south, Gilmore and Current of Pickups; east-west, Johnson and Lloyd of Gruesome foursome that won as a team.

Section 2, Fenton and Lazard of Fairchance, north-south; east-west, Stein and Buckley of winning mixed party.

Section 3, north-south, Hill and Gibson; east-west, Mmes. Golden and Gorton; the Stags were top team.

Section 4, Murray and Murray, north-south; east-west, Mmes. Boyd and Roberts. The Warriors led this section with 18 out of 28 boards.

Master Series Inaugurated

The Euclid Studios inaugurated a master point series with a 12-table Mitchell matinee session last Monday. Winners north-south were Mr. and Mrs. John Donnelly scoring 171 match points as opposed to the east-west top of 156½ for Mrs. Harold Young and Mrs. M. R. Reddy. The Donnellys were making a farewell appearance before leaving for Seattle, where Mr. Donnelly has been transferred. For the past year he has shared director's duties at the Chess Club with Dr. N. V. Waits.

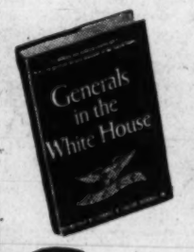
Runners-up in this game were Mrs. T. D. Sheldon and Mrs. John Deever, 139, and Mrs. Edward Cotter and J. G. Stone, 149.

The Touchdown Club held a stag duplicate Monday evening under direction of Mrs. D. E. Stephan.

From a European war theater comes word that Corpl. Alvin Roth played bridge for the first time in 18 months when a new assignment brought him "back to civilization." His partner was Col. Robert Gill of Baltimore. Roth was the former District boy-wonder who in 6 months won the national open pair championship, the Vanderbilt team championship and the Masters' Individual.

"Will inspire and thrill you with its application and parallel today . . . The deep and unbounding love found in this epic is something you will never forget."
—New Haven Journal-Courier
The PATH OF THE GREAT
by Stephen Gargilis
At all bookstores, $2.75
ATHENA PUBLISHERS
131 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

"Sparkling comedy . . . Nothing he has done exhibits more clearly his extraordinary skill and broody mirth." — CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, Book-of-the-Month Club News.
John STEINBECK'S
Cannery Row
The Viking Press $2.00

DO GENERALS MAKE GOOD PRESIDENTS?
"MacArthur for President" has already been shouted from the housetops, and in another four years it may well be Eisenhower, Marshall, Bradley, or Clark.


This book was written to cast up the accounts of the Generals in the White House. There have been nine of them, ranging from excellent to the indifferent, and the story of their careers, military and political, makes one of the most fascinating books of its kind since *They Also Ran* and *The People's Choice*. The analysis is shrewd, the writing witty, and the facts surprising — both for the advocates of General-Presidents and those who are scared to death of them. "Good reading, with a novel approach."—VIRGINIA KIRKUS
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What is happening to our Negro troops abroad?
SOME taverns in England display signs reading: "Only Negro American Soldiers and British Civilians welcome." The author of A RISING WIND tells the "why" of this startling sign, as well as many other little-known facts about the handling and status of our Negro troops abroad. He found Jim Crow almost non-existent at the front, and tells how the War Department's attempt to segregate Negro flyers in the famous *99th* was squashed by the white flyers themselves. His book paints a picture, not pretty, but honest, of the part that color is playing in a global war, and how it will affect the peace.
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This frantic message delivered to Monica Blaine at the Stork Club sets off a fast-paced story of danger and violence which leads to Mexico City. There, against a strange and colorful background, seven who had escaped from the treachery of Europe, meet a new destiny. A nerve-tingling murder mystery by one of the most popular writers in America.
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By WILFRID FLEISHER
"Knowing the extraordinary understanding of Japan that Wilfrid Fleischer has, I think his book should prove of great service at this time."—SUMNER WELLES.
WE can't impose a republic on Japan after we can't defeat her. This is but one of many conclusions drawn in this book by an American who not only knows Japan himself but presents the considered opinions of other authorities. What we *must*, and should *not* do in making peace with a defeated Nippon, involves not only the Emperor and the military, but the Constitution, industry, and Japan's whole system of education. Hehe are the first practical and authoritative suggestions for the basis of future peace in Asia. WHAT TO DO WITH JAPAN shows what we are really fighting for, and how to make it stick.
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A wonderful one-volume collection of the best of all Thurber's stories and drawings. ". . . deserves a low bow, a twenty-one gun salute, and a bottle of champagne over the noggin."
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HARPER & BROTHERS

Print Show At Library Announced

By Jane Watson

Two years ago high hopes were raised in print circles when the Library of Congress announced that a proportion of the Pennell Fund purchase awards would henceforth be made annually on an open, competitive basis. Circulars were sent to printmakers throughout the country announcing the establishment of the first of a series of national exhibitions of graphic work executed during the current year from which purchase selections would be made.

Two of these exhibitions have been held to date and announcements have just been sent out for the third. From May to August, 1943, and again in 1944, close to 400 prints were displayed in the Library's glass cases, presumably representing the cream of each year's output. Purchases were made—five at $100, 10 at $50, and 20 at $30—pretty good prize money for the graphic arts.

Everything came off according to expectation, yet the shows somehow missed fire. Doubts arose as to whether these competent but not very exciting assemblages really did justice to United States creative expression in printmaking. Was the choice limited because this new opportunity was not yet widely known among the artists? Were the more progressive holding back, believing their chances would be slim? Was it the hosts or the guests who were putting a damper on the party?

New Method Inaugurated

This year an innovation is being tried. A committee composed of three experienced graphic artists will make the initial selections. Those invited to serve in this capacity are Asa Cheffetz, Armin Landeck, and Robert Riggs. Purchase awards as usual will be made by the standing committee for the Pennell Fund—John Taylor Arms, etcher, and Stow Wengenroth, lithographer, with Alice Lee Parker, acting chief of the Division of Prints and Photographs, representing the Library.

This Pennell Fund show, it should be stressed, is wide open. After the war there is no reason it should not be developed into an international event. Any artists may submit work done during the past year. Eligible now are "handmade prints in any technique in black and white or color issued since March 1, 1944." Not more than three items may be submitted by an individual. Deadline for return of entry blanks, obtainable through the Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress, is March 15. Deadline for delivery of prints is March 31. The third annual exhibition will follow the same schedule as its predecessors, opening May 1 and closing August 1.

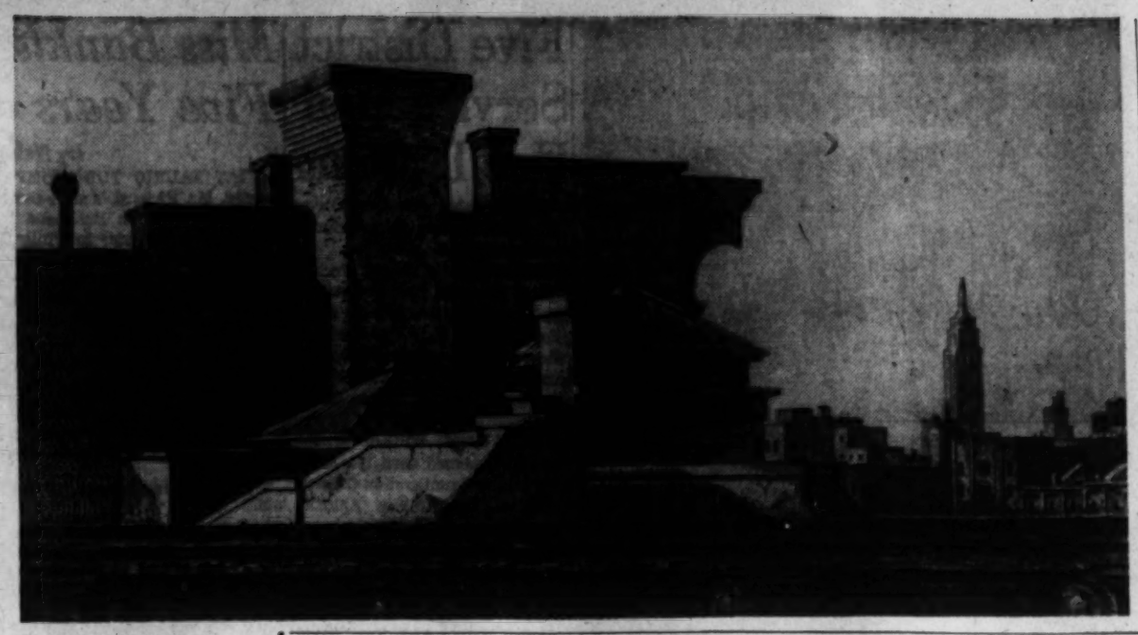
The extent of the Library of Congress' print collection which has been so greatly augmented through the Pennell Fund acquisitions is not generally realized. In recent years an average of 200 to 300 prints a year have been acquired through this means alone.

Following Pennell's Will

In organizing the open annual exhibition two years ago, the library was acting in accordance with Joseph Pennell's expressed desire to help contemporary artists. The terms of his will permit purchase of work produced any time during the past 100 years. But the artist explicitly stated that funds should be used to buy original prints by living artists.

Prentiss Taylor, president of the Society of Washington Etchers, has announced that the tenth anniversary exhibition of this group will be held at the Arts Club from March 11 through 31. Work in all graphic media is eligible and the society hopes especially that newcomers to Washington will send in entries to the jury before March 6. Application forms may be obtained from Miss Inez Demonet, 2925 43rd st. nw. In addition to the work of members and other printmakers, there will be a special exhibition of invited prints on a theme to be announced later.

Meanwhile, the Arts Club is showing water colors by two well-known Washington artists—William Calfee and John Gernand—through March 10.



"ROOFTOPS," ENGRAVING from the Pennell collection in the Library of Congress, is by Armin Landeck, one of three newly appointed artist members of the Committee of Selection for the Third Annual Exhibition of Prints to be held at the Library this spring and from which Pennell Fund purchases are made

Samuel H. Kress Elected by Trustees

Samuel H. Kress who, aside from its founder, the late Andrew W. Mellon, is the National Gallery's biggest donor, has been elected president of that institution, according to an announcement released this week by the Board of Trustees. He succeeds David K. E. Bruce, Mr. Mellon's son-in-law.

Museum Has Blown Glass In Rare Display

The DAR Museum has supplemented its own exhibition of old glass with a loan display of Stiegel-type eighteenth century glass from the collection of Col. and Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, which will be on view through April 10. It is the first time that this large collection of rare blown glass has been shown to the public. There are in all about 150 examples, both clear and colored, and in many forms.

Included with the exhibit of glass is material relating to the life and personality of Baron Stiegel, whose claims to nobility were apparently as vague as his business sense, who went on blowing his beautiful glass literally for all he was worth—and more besides. On view is an account book in the glass-maker's handwriting, lent by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other documents. From Stiegel's descendants and from the town of Manheim, Pennsylvania, which he founded, are several additional items pertinent to the exhibition.

Dvorak Program To Be Given Tonight

Compositions by Antonin Dvorak constitute the concert to be given at 8 p. m. today in Hamline Methodist Church. Kathryn Hill Rawls, organist, will play Legend No. 4, Silhouette, Lament, Op. 100; and Songs My Mother Taught Me. The Choir will be heard in excerpts from "Stabat Mater," and the Ten Biblical Songs, Op. 99, will be sung by solo voices, quartet and chorus. The soloists are Ethel Stickles, Mabel Flehr, Capt. J. Raymond Baine and John H. Marville.

Prize Winners Included

Three Works Will Be Given First Performance by Guild

Three premieres are scheduled for the concert of the Chamber Music Guild on Tuesday night in Constitution Hall. The works to be heard for the first time are the two string quartets by Robert Doellner and Camargo Guarnieri awarded prizes of $1000 each by RCA in a contest organized and sponsored by the Guild, and Frederick Jacobi's Rhapsody for harp and double string quartet. Sylvia Meyer will be the soloist in the last-named work.

Robert Merrill, young American baritone of the Metropolitan, will be guest artist. Accompanied by Frederick Marantz, he will sing O del mio dolce ardor (Gluck), Se tu m'ami (Searlatti), Plaisir d'amour (Martini), Old Mother Hubbard in the Style of Handel (Hutchinson), Down to the River (MacGimsey), Jonah and the Whale (MacGimsey), The Glory Road (Jacques Wolfe). Tickets are available at the Snow concert bureau.

A chamber music concert by members of the Marine Band Orchestra will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow. Ferdinand Pranzatelli, Robert Kadarauch, Joseph de Pasquale and William Saputelli (string quartet) will be assisted by Richard Joiner, clarinet, and Earl Schuster, oboe. The program consists of Mozart's clarinet quintet, an oboe quintet by Arnold Bax and Schumann's A major string quartet.

In place of the usual orchestral concert on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Barracks Hall, Capt. William F. Santelmann will present the same quartet playing Schumann's A major string quartet. Charles Owen will be soloist in Jaromir Weinberger's concerto for timpani. Mozart's "Hunt" string quartet in B flat will be played by Milton Wohl, Leopold Rybb, William Schoem and Nathan Stutch. Other works listed are Richard Strauss' Serenade for wind instruments and Mendelssohn's string octet in E flat.

Alec Templeton, who packed Constitution Hall for two recitals last season and a third last October, will be heard there again on March 20 under the management of C. C. Cappel.

The Royal Air Forces Band, which has returned from a transcontinental tour, will give a concert tomorrow night in Constitution Hall under the joint auspices of the Army Air Forces and the women's division of the District war finance committee. Admission will be by purchase of a war bond.

The third evening concert of the Friday Morning Music Club will be given on Thursday at 8:30 in Barker Hall, YWCA. The program arranged by the Pianists' Group (Dorothy Guion, chairman) includes compositions for two, four, six and eight hands. The String Ensemble, directed by Linda Sool Denby, will assist with a reading of Gustav Holst's "St. Paul" suite. On Tuesday at 11:30 a. m., the Singers' Group will hold its monthly luncheon-program with Phoebe Stine, 1882 Columbia rd.

A recital for the benefit of Italian relief will be given Saturday night in Wardman Park Hotel Theater by Elena Crivella, resident pianist, and Frances Dutton, mezzo-soprano, with Arpad Sandor as accompanist.

The March concert of the junior division of the D. C. Federation of Music Clubs, to be given in the Arts Club, has been postponed from March 10 to 17. The final date for entrance of participants is March 2.

Alice Eversman, music editor of the Evening Star, will be the speaker at the National Symphony Forum on Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Phillips Memorial Gallery. Her subject will be "Opera" in relation to the appearance of Grace Moore as soloist next Sunday.

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of Fine Arts. Contemporary Cuban paintings, to February 25. Drypoints by Gene Kloss, to March 11.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and Etchings by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. Contemporary American prints and small sculptures.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Delacroix paintings, to February 28. Recent paintings by Karl Knaths.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Water colors by William H. Calfee and John Gernand, to March 10.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Caricatures by Aline Fruhauf, to March 5.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Supplementary loan exhibit—Guggenheim Stiegel-type glass collection, to April 10.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY, 916 G pl. nw. A Painting Prophecy: 1950.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Sculptures in wood by John Rood, to March 3.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, First st. between Capitol and B sts. se. Acquisitions in the Graphic Arts. Paganini exhibition. Presidential Inaugurations of the Past.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 1745 K st. nw. Children's paintings.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group show of paintings, open daily, 6-10; Sundays, 2-5.

Music Calendar

TODAY

Virgil Fox, organ; Margaret Dittmar, soprano. National City Christian Church, 3 p. m.

Claudio Arrau. Piano recital. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

Dolores Nieto. Song recital. Pan-American Union, 4 p. m.

Evelyn Davis Group. Dance Playhouse, 4 p. m.

Pauline Slavin, piano; Max Kobre, violin. YWCA, 4:30 p. m.

Juanita Carter. Song recital. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8 p. m.

Lewis Atwater. Organ recital. All Souls' Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.

Recorded concert. Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.

Beatrice Pinkney Jones. Piano discuss. Pierce Hall, 5:30 p. m.

Navy Band Orchestra. Soloist: Oscar Shumski. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

Dvorak choral works. Hamline Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

TOMORROW

Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

Royal Air Forces Band. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Marine Band Quintet. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

Washington Civic Orchestra. Agriculture Auditorium, 8:30 p. m.

Washington Music Teachers Association. Benjamin Grobani, baritone. Arts Club, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.

Chamber Music Guild. Soloists: Sylvia Meyer, harp; Robert Merrill, baryton. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Recorded concert. Anacostia Branch Public Library, 7:30 p. m.

Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

Marine Band Chamber Music Concert. Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Washington Composers Concert. DAR Chapter House, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Portia White. Song recital. Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m.

Washington Opera Company. "Faust." Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Friday Morning Music Club. Pianists' Group and String Ensemble. Barker Hall, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.

Navy Band Orchestra. Soloist: William Arsers. Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.

National Symphony Forum. Speaker: Alice Eversman. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

Recorded concert. Southwestern Branch Public Library, 2 p. m.

Wade N. Stephens. Organ recital. Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

Elena Crivella, piano; Frances Dutton, mezzo-soprano. Italian relief benefit. Wardman Park Theater, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAY

National Orchestra. Soloist: Grace Moore. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

Second American Music Festival. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

Young Tough Asked Question That Began It

By William J. Conway

Associated Press Feature Writer

Chicago, Feb. 24 (AP).—Every week night, motley groups of men and women—professional people, laborers, white collar workers, housewives—ascend the stairs of a building on the fringe of the Loop.

They're scholars—on their way to a free-style swim in a pool of learning.

The Shell School of Social Studies describes its function in a simple, breezy, prospectus.

Available to Anyone

The school is free. It's open to all—Protestants, Catholic, Jew, regardless of color or academic background. Each class meets once a week for six or eight weeks and courses are scheduled five nights a week.

The sessions are informal. No textbooks are required, but reference volumes are recommended and mimeographed material is furnished. The students—attendance is better than 5000 a year—range in age from 16 to 75 years.

The head man is bustling Bernard James-Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago. He also is director of the Catholic Youth Organization.

The school is one of the newest branches of the ever-spreading CYO tree. The tree roots back to 1919, when the churchman was a prison chaplain. A young tough on the way to the gallows challenged him:

"Why do they wait until the rope is around my neck before they start to do something?"

Idea Started Project

That gave the bishop-to-be an idea. Early in the depression he founded the CYO to keep youngsters busy and out of trouble. It first majored in athletics—especially boxing—for the underprivileged. Soon youngsters of all classes and religious beliefs were drawn into its activities.

Arrau Piano Recital Set For Today

Claudio Arrau, distinguished Chilean pianist, who is well known here through previous appearances, is giving a recital this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Constitution Hall, under management of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey. The following program is announced:

Rondo in A minor (Mozart), Sonata in E flat major, Op. 31 (Beethoven), Carnaval (Schumann), La Maja y el Ruisenor (Granados), El Puerto (Albeniz), Poissons d'Or (Debussy), Italian Caprice (Poulenc).

Pauline Slaviv, piano, and Max Kobre, violin, will give the Hour of Music in the YWCA at 4:30 p. m. today. Both are natives of Washington; Miss Slavin is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and Kobre was formerly with the National Orchestra. Their program consists of sonatas by Mozart, Beethoven and Grieg.

The Navy Band Orchestra will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a concert at 8 p. m. today under direction of Lieut. Charles Brendler. Oscar Shumski will be the soloist in Vieuxtemps' fifth violin concerto in A minor.

Washington Music Teachers Association will hold its monthly program meeting tomorrow at 9 p. m. in the Arts Club with Benjamin Grobani, baritone, as guest artist.

Alumnae of Sigma Alpha Iota will meet with Mrs. W. F. Santelmann, 2907 N. Edison st., Arlington, tomorrow at 8 p. m. Assisting hostesses will be Mrs. A. M. Tollefson and Mrs. Fred Woolston. Those appearing on the program are Martha Bailey Osborne and Helen Bryn May, pianists, and Mrs. Neil Staebler, mezzo-soprano.

Juanita Carter, Washington soprano, whose recent successful season has included recitals in New England and the South and an appearance with the Quebec Orchestra, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a recital at 5 p. m. today. Theodore Schaefer will be her accompanist in the following program:

I Prithee Send Me Back My Heart (Purcell), When I Have Often Heard (Purcell), My Love Hath Made a Garden (15th century), Tobacco's But an Indian Weed (Time of James I), Voyage a Paris (Poulenc), Hotel (Poulenc), Passepied and Sarabande (Bruneau), three areas from "Manon" (Massenet), and three songs by Mary Howe—Viennese Waltz, Am Flusse and In Tauris.

Dolores Nieto of Puerto Rico will be presented by the Pan-American Union in a song recital at 4 p. m. today. She will be accompanied by members of the Copacabanca orchestra in a program of Latin-American songs.

William Arsers will be soloist with the Navy Band Orchestra on Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Departmental Hall, playing the Richard Strauss horn concerto.

Virgil Fox, eminent American organist, now a staff sergeant with the Army Air Forces, will give a recital at 3 p. m. today in National City Christian Church, assisted by Margaret Dittmar, soprano of New York. The organ numbers are:

Canzona (Filip de Monte), Ye Sweet Retreat (William Boyce), Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Bach), Symphony No. 2 (Vierne), Elegy (Mary Howe), Chorale in B minor (Franck), Fantasy (Maeckelberge). Miss Dittmar will sing: Benedictus from Little Organ Mass (Haydn), My Heart Ever Faithful (Bach), Schlafendes Jesuskind (Wolf), Nun wandre, Maria (Wolf), Maria's Wiegenlied (Reger), By the Waters of Babylon (Dvorak), Sing Ye a Joyful Song (Dvorak).

National Gallery Lists American Music Festival

JUANITA CARTER, soprano, who returns to Washington for a recital this afternoon in Phillips Memorial Gallery

David E. Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art, announces that the second American Music Festival will be held on the four Sunday evenings in March, under the general direction of Richard Bales, who will conduct two of the concerts. Many of the compositions in the following programs are receiving either their premieres or their first local performances.

March 4. Piano recital by Helen McGraw. Program: Ciaccona (Bernard Wagenaar), "Norse Sonata (MacDowell) Three-Score Set (William Schuman). Excerpts from "Billy the Kid" (Copland). Excerpts from "Prole do Bebe" (Villa-Lobos), Passacaglia (Walter Piston), the White Peacock and Sonata (Griffes).

March 11. Gordon String Quartet. Program: Quartet No. 1 in C major (Eric DeLamarter), Music for Four Stringed Instruments (Loeffler), Quartet in D major (Richard Bales), Quartet No. 2 (Wagenaar).

March 18. National Gallery Sinfonietta with Oscar Wagner, pianist. Program: Suite arranged from works of early American composers; Introduction and Allegro (Dai Keong Lee), Theme and Variations (Bales), Vermeland (Howard Hanson), Music for Strings (Quincy Porter), Concerto Grosso (Albert Stoessel).

March 25. National Gallery Sinfonietta. Program: Suite (Harold Morris), Cowboy Song (Charles Jones), Oklahoma Sinfonietta (Jack Kilpatrick), Elegy (Walter Kramer), Film Music No. 1 (Lehman Engel), National Gallery Suite No. 2 (Balos), Fantasietta on British-American Ballads (Wagenaar), Solitude (Frederick Woltmann), the Stars and Stripes Forever (Sousa).

Washington Civic Orchestra, directed by Kurt Hetzel, will give a concert for the YMCA Pan-American Club tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Agriculture Auditorium. The program includes familiar compositions by Mozart, Brahms, Chaikovski, Humperdinck, Luigini and Wagner.

Sergei Jarov will direct the original Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus in its fifteenth consecutive annual appearance on Tuesday night, March 6, in Constitution Hall. The concert is under the management of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, who has presented the organization here for the past 12 seasons.

Miliza Korjus Will Sing Here Next Month

Miliza Korjus, distinguished soprano, will make her first appearance here as soloist with the National Orchestra in a special concert to be given on Wednesday night, March 21, under sponsorship of the local section of the National Council of Jewish Women. To many people the voice of Mme. Korjus (pronounced Koryoos) is familiar through Victor recordings, radio transmission, and her one American film, "The Great Waltz."

The singer first came to this country in 1935 to appear in the M-G-M moving picture, and filled a few recital engagements on the Pacific Coast. She then went to Mexico and South America for concert and radio committments. It was not until last October that she gave a Carnegie Hall recital in New York, the first of 50 engagements for the current season. The Manhattan criticisms were about equally divided between praise of her voice and admiration of her Junoesque beauty. Tickets for the special concert go on sale tomorrow at the orchestra's box-office in Kitt's music store.

Portia White, Canadian Negro contralto, will be presented by Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority in a song recital on Thursday night in Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. Arpad Sandor will be the accompanist in a program including arias from "Alceste" and "Samson et Dalila," lieder by Schumann and Brahms, songs by Obradors, Falla, Hue, Fourdrain, Hageman and Bantock, and spirituals arranged by Burleigh and Miller.

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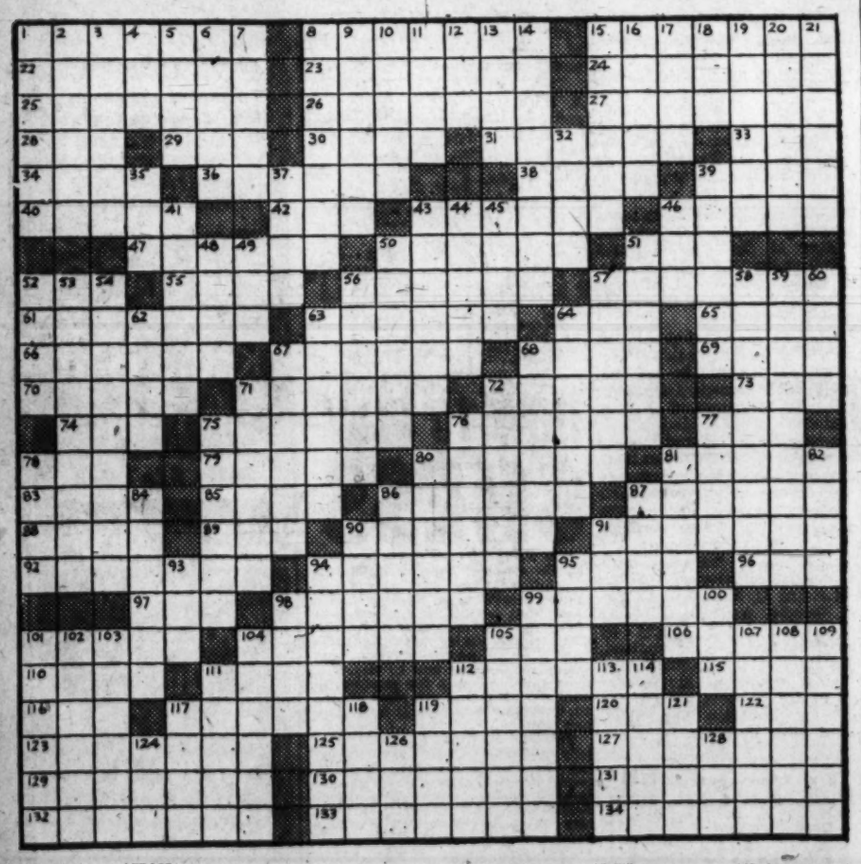


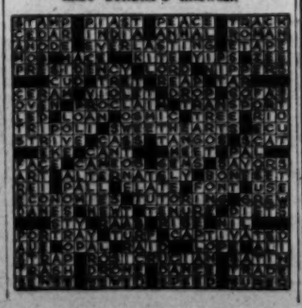
ACROSS

1 Conversation
8 Staying power
15 Proletarian
22 Oriental cavalry drum
23 Screeds
24 Cupidity
25 Kind of dried sausage
26 Without limits of duration
27 Exhibits displeasure at
28 Exclamation of surprise
29 Sequence's language
30 River duck
31 Potatoes
33 Mason's outfit
34 Hindu mendicant
36 Takes up
38 Flowering plant
39 Fire
40 Handbag material
42 Bitter vetch
43 Characterize
46 Dulled
47 Rain trees
50 Restrictive
51 Indo-Aryan
52 Common level
55 Defrauded
56 Having solicitude
57 Model of perfection
61 Of the beginning
63 Regulate by law
64 Chief or some
65 Muscle
66 Non-Christians
67 Dragon
68 Fatal mischief
69 Baby of young animal: Fr.
70 Lengthwise of
71 Liturgical prayer
72 Crescent
73 Oriental coin
74 Palm leaf: var.
75 Crowd roughly
76 Pies, tarts, etc
77 Wash for gold
78 Seniority
79 Resource
80 Lineage
81 Contents of sense perception
83 Alongside of
85 Czech river
86 Producing motion
87 Starved lizard
88 Italian family
89 Conducted
90 Hulled corn
91 Free of burden
92 Shiftless stewing spark
94 Native lead sulphide
95 Commute
96 Thing, in law
97 Celtic Neptune
98 Australian emu apple
99 Obstructed
101 Embankment
104 Go back
105 Pret pertinaciously
106 Criterions
110 Footless
111 Weary
113 Driver of equines
115 Quiddity
116 Add up
117 Restate
119 Chinese dynasty
120 Chart
122 Before
123 Abstract summary
125 Unassumed

DOWN

1 Boscar goats
2 Philippine palm
3 Washing
4 War aviator
5 Son of Odin
6 Wear away
7 Synthetic fabric
8 Asserters
9 Jungle beasts
10 Expanses
11 Shaded walk
12 Cyprinoid fish
13 Snug residence
14 Arrogant
15 Author
16 Manifest
17 Ratify
18 English river
19 Coupled
20 Diligent
21 Refreshed
32 Color of azurite
35 Axlike cutting tool
37 Minister to
39 Swimming
41 Facilitating
43 Hardness
44 Narrative poems
45 Dwindle away
46 Cause to shake
48 Extinct ratite birds
49 Complete
50 Sailorwise
51 Buffoonery
52 Surinam toad
53 One who reasons from similarity
54 Woman's scarf-like head covering
56 Tough lustrous metal
57 Of breadmaking
58 European merganser
59 Exhibiting
60 Rare gas
62 Sumatran squirrel shrew
63 Lingo
64 Saddle part
67 Made a sharp sibilant sound
68 Intently
71 Deliriments
72 Flake
75 Prison keeper
76 Coat to resemble bronze
77 Persian sprite
78 Inspires with fear
80 Encourage
81 15th century helmet
82 Mrs. Hudson
84 Followed closely
86 Grinding teeth
87 Tiller
90 Robust
91 Enclose
93 Letter of alphabet
94 Chief ruler
95 Three Kings of Cologne
98 Mackerel-like game fish
99 Altercates
100 Emblem of dawn
101 Not visible
102 Epic poetry
103 Given by a vow
104 Aftermaths
108 Forbearance
107 Grooved wheel
108 Highlander
109 Knife sharpeners
111 Disfigure
112 Nobleman in "Romeo and Juliet"
113 Lay in surrounding matter
114 Build up
117 Was carried
118 Venture
119 Porous rock
121 Head
124 Iranian speech
126 Cant
128 Language

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER.



Radio Will Help to Launch 1945 Annual Fund Drive

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

ALL FOUR major networks and the two local non-network stations are making preparations to help launch the 1945 Red Cross Fund Drive which opens Wednesday. In addition to spot announcements which will be made throughout the drive, special feature length programs will be presented.

CBS will repeat its "Red Cross Day" arrangement of last year with announcements on every sustaining and numerous commercial programs on the opening day of the drive and a half-hour dramatic program devoted to it at 11:30 p. m.

WWDC's Betty Allen will broadcast her 10:35 a. m. program from Red Cross service centers once a week during the drive.

THE seventeenth anniversary of radio's oldest public service feature, "American Forum of the Air," will be marked by a special discussion Tuesday at 9:30 p. m. over WOL-Mutual when Senators Pepper, Thomas and Langer, and William Ziff, author of "The Gentlemen Speak of Peace," discuss "Will Adoption of the Dumbarton Oaks Program Give Us Permanent Peace?"

IN order to be a set of initials like NBC and CBS, the Blue Network has changed its name to the American Broadcasting Co. or ABC. During the period of transition, it is being called the Blue Network of the American Broadcasting Co.

SERGE KOUSSEVITSKY will return to the Boston Orchestra podium Saturday to conduct a new composition by Edward Burlingame Hill, "Music for English Horn and Orchestra." Robert Casadesus, pianist, will be soloist in Mozart's Coronation Concerto in D major. (WMAL-Blue, 8:30 p. m.)

"SAMMY KAYE Varieties" moved to the Blue Network last Friday at 10 p. m. The format and personnel of the show remain the same, it's just the time, day and station that are new.

RUSS HODGES, WOL-Mutual's favorite sportscaster, will have the microphone assignment this Saturday at 2:30 p. m., when the Army-Navy basketball game is broadcast from Annapolis.

FRAZER GARDNER will repeat his "Postwar Employment for the Veteran?" talk tomorrow night at 8:15 over WINX, in response to many requests. The Federal Security Agency uses Gardner's script verbatim for work that it is doing all over the country.

"FUN AND FOLLY WITH ED EAST AND POLLY" has replaced Ransom Sherman's 9 a. m. WRC-NBC program. The Easts are already known to radio from the "Ladies Be Seated," "Breakfast in Bedlam" and "Sisters of the Skillet" shows. Sherman, who lost his battle with the New York climate and headed back home to California, will resume broadcasting from there when he catches his breath.

HAROLD HUBER, well known to movie fans for character roles, is making his debut in radio as Hercule Poiret, famous fictional detective, heard on WOL-Mutual Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU will discuss the Bretton Woods agreements tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. over WMAL-Blue.

MORTON DOWNEY will return to his own program tomorrow. His new WOL-Mutual show which is heard weekdays at 12:15 p. m. had to get under way without him because the "Irish Thrush" was overseas entertaining troops.

KATE SMITH is offering weekly awards totaling $350 for tall tales written by hospitalized servicemen. The tallest tale of all will get $1000 on the closing broadcast, June 10.

A MORE lucrative but infinitely harder contest is open to the general listening public. The "Dr. Christian" program will give a grand price of $2000 and others from $150 to $350 for scripts that can be used for the broadcasts. You can hear the series Wednesday nights at 8:30 over WTOP-CBS to get the idea, but scripts are due before March 31.

GUEST book dates for the week include Lieut. Col. Edward Eagan, former Olympic light-heavyweight, and Christopher Morley, author and critic, on "Information Please" (WRC-NBC, Monday, 9:30 p. m.); Ella Raines, on "This Is My Best" (WTOP-CBS, Tuesday, 9:30 p. m.); Victor Borge, on "Chesterfield Supper Club" (WRC-NBC, Wednesday, 7 p. m.), and Groucho Marx, on "Dinah Shore's Open House" (WRC-NBC, Thursday, 8:30 p. m.).

Selected Listening For Today

Current Events

Dumbarton Oaks and the Constitution is discussed by Dr. Edward Samuel Corwin, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton. **WINX—7:45 p. m.**

Helen Hayes dramatizes story of Maj. Flora Fellmeth, last Army nurse to leave Manila before Jap invasion. Premiere of new series. **WOL—10:15 p. m.**

Lord Lovat, Commando descendant of one of Scotland's oldest fighting families, and **Navy Chaplain Karl Justus** are interviewed on "We, the People." **WTOP—10:30 p. m.**

Religious Events

The Rev. Dr. John W. Rustin, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, speaks on "What Mean These Stones?" **WTOP—10 a. m.**

Ingrid Bergman and **Joseph Cotten** discuss "Brotherhood Week," on a special transcribed broadcast. **WINX—6:15 p. m.**

Variety

Groucho Marx visits the Andrews Sisters. **WMAL—4:30 p. m.**

Nigel Bruce and **Ed (Archie) Gardner** take sides on the King's English. **Frances Langford** also joins "Radio Hall of Fame." **WMAL—6 p. m.**

Claude Rains, the **Wesson Brothers and Corp. Harvey Stone,** GI comedian, appear on "Kate Smith Hour." **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Bea Lillie, currently appearing in "Seven Lively Arts," matches wits with Earl Wilson. **WOL—10 p. m.**

Music

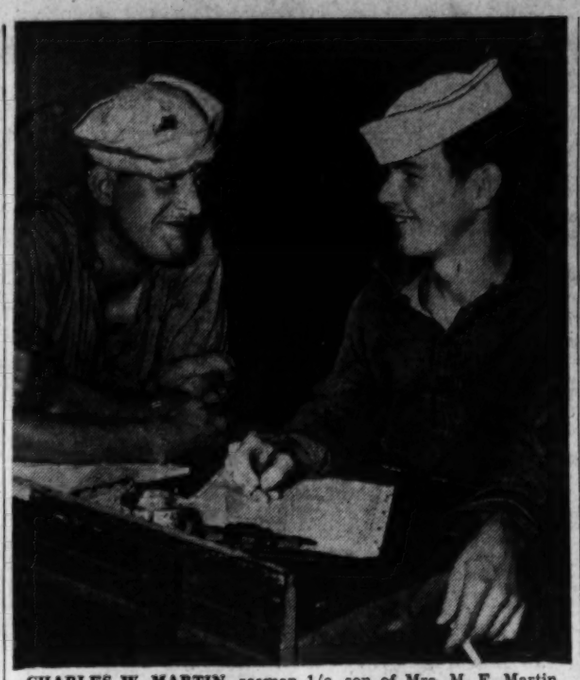
Joseph Schuster, cellist, plays Schumann's Cello Concerto in A minor with the New York Philharmonic. Program also includes Rossini's Overture to "L'Italiana in Algeri," Haydn's Symphony No. 5 in D major, and Ibert's "Escales." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Betty Smith, author of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," and **Concert Pianist Henrietta Schumann** are "Family Hour" guests. Miss Smith's narrations from the movie version of her book serve as setting for gaslight era songs. Miss Schumann plays "The Trout" and "Swanee River"; Patrice Munsel sings "Hymn To the Sun" and "Amor." **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, joins **Dr. Malcolm Sargent** and NBC Symphony Orchestra in Elgar's Violin Concerto in B minor. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Cleveland Symphony presents Scarlatti's Suite for Strings, Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, and his "Eroica" symphony. **WOL—7 p. m.**

Rise Stevens, soprano, and **David Saperton** and **Bert Schefter,** pianists, join James Melton on "Star Theater." Chopin's "Fantasie Impromptu" and Lecuona's "Gitanerias" are included in the program. **WTOP—9:30 p. m.**



CHARLES W. MARTIN, seaman 1/c, son of Mrs. M. E. Martin, 572 Nelson ave., and Paul I. Page, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Faulkner, 502 E. Glendale ave., Alexandria, Va., are serving aboard a Coast Guard-manned invasion transport operating against Jap positions in the Pacific. They grew up together and were high school classmates in Alexandria

The Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

The latest regarding Philippine stamps concerns a new "Victory" series which is the 1933 issue of 13 denominations overprinted with the word "Victory." Protests are already coming in against the issue of these stamps, and their sale through the Philippine Philatelic Agency. But it is not compulsory for collectors to purchase stamps. It may be well to quote a statement made by the Undersecretary of the Interior about a year ago when Philippine stamps were called "reprints":

"While this department from time to time during the last several years has transmitted orders for Philippine stamps from the Commonwealth Government to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, final responsibility as to orders and disposition of stamps rested with the Commonwealth Government. The department is not a competent authority as to how such stamps should be considered by philatelists; such a question is no doubt one for determination by the trade."

Florida Commemorative Listed

The 3-cent Florida commemorative stamp in honor of the 100th anniversary of Statehood will be released at Tallahassee March 3. The stamp was designed by William A. Roach and pictures the old State seal, the gates of St. Augustine and the capitol at Tallahassee.

Charles A. Brooks engraved the pictures and the lettering is by Axel W. Christenson. The Post-office Department placed an initial order with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 60,000,000 stamps.

The Susan B. Anthony stamp was released August 26, 1936, and has been printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since that date, the total up to the last printing order placed January 3, being 258,608,500. This stamp is unusually popular and looks as if it would so continue for a long time. These stamps are not reprinted but simply issued from time to time as the department orders.

Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin has introduced a bill in the Senate for a series of stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first Swiss colony's settlement at New Glarus in Wisconsin in 1845 as well as the beginning of the Swiss cheese industry in America.

Philatelic Meetings Set

Schedule Tuesday evening, Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.; Wednesday evening, Washington Philatelic Society, Lee Sheraton Hotel, 15th and L sts. nw.

Members of the Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, will attend a meeting of Associated Stamp Clubs of the Chesapeake Area this afternoon at Hotel Stafford, Baltimore, Md. The Collectors Club of Baltimore will be host club and will supervise an exhibition.

The Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA, held an auction at Tuesday's meeting in the Thomson Community Center, attended by an exceptionally large number of members and guests. The deadletter sale of stamps and coins will be held on March 27. At Tuesday's meeting C. C. Walderman will exhibit his collection of Zeppelin covers.

Lt. Satterwhite Reports to Duty At Carlsbad

Lieut. **Walter Satterwhite, jr.,** son of Mrs. Grace DeLay, 2115 P st., has reported for duty at the Carlsbad AAF, N. M. As a bombardier stationed in Italy, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four clusters.

Six veterans recently arrived from overseas now at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station, Miami Beach, Fla., where they are undergoing processing. They are: **Abraham Copperman,** 1444 Spring rd.; **Henry Vincent,** 1905 M st. ne., **Bernard Rice,** whose wife lives at 1229 Crittenden st.; **Edward Grady,** 1531 3rd st.; **Joseph Pinto,** 1920 16th st. se., and **Wilmer Gale,** 1220 12th st.

Keeping patients' record moving quickly and accurately so that they can be transferred with the battle casualties as they are discharged is one of the functions of the Detachment of Patients office at a general hospital in England. There wounded soldiers from European battlefields are evacuated for treatment. Serving in this detachment is **Raymond Billingsley,** 2100 Suilland Terrace, se.

Serving in Rome

Now serving at the Army Rest Center in Rome is **Kenneth Williams,** whose wife lives at 312 Timberwood ave., Silver Spring, Md. Operated by the Rome Area Allied Command, the center includes mess halls, dormitories, music room, photo room, library, sun-decks, religious chapels, bar and gift shop. Soldiers on furlough there have consumed 689,000 cookies, 480,000 cups of coffee and 94,510 dishes of ice cream. Music and stage shows are given three times daily.

Conrad Shirely, 5306 Emerson st., Hyattsville, Md., has returned from a tour of combat duty in the Pacific where he served with a squadron based on a baby flattop. The aircrewman served as gunner on an Avenger torpedo bomber engaged in antisubmarine patrols and convoy work.

Assigned as Instructor

Second Lieut. **Richard Rawdon,** son of Henry Rawdon, Route No. 3, Bethesda, is assigned to Chanute Field, Ill., as an instructor in the department of officer communications. The course Lieutenant Rawdon is instructing requires five months for completion and will qualify graduates to act as communications officers.

10,000 Vehicles Are Assembled By MVA Depot

The ten thousandth vehicle to be assembled at a MVA depot in France was checked out by S/Sergt. **Clarence Rightsall,** 3220 17th st.

Coast Guardsman **James Dodd, jr.** 222 Spruce ave., Takoma Park, Md., returned to the United States for a leave after almost two years of action aboard a Coast Guard-manned invasion supply ship which helped deliver materiel of war to major invasion beachheads in the Pacific. Dodd, who had a first-hand view at operations in New Guinea, the Admiralties and the Solomons, attended Montgomery Blair High School prior to entering the service.

Jules Wadler, 202 North Piedmont st., Arlington, Va., is serving aboard a troop transport carrying reinforcements to our forces in the Pacific. Wadler's battle station is at the big signal light.

Coast Guard Chief Pay Clerk **John Stadtler,** 4137 Yuma st., understands why men serving aboard vessels in the Southwest Pacific often have to wait for weeks before receiving their pay. Stadtler has to visit many ships, paying off the men aboard each, and sometimes the fast-moving fighting craft are hard to catch.

Lieut. Charles Poulda serves as gunnery officer aboard a Coast Guard-manned LST operating in Pacific invasion waters. His wife lives at 1225 Rock Creek Ford rd.

Five District Service Men End Training

Five District servicemen were recently graduated from technical training schools. They are:

Norman Asher, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Asher, 2101 Connecticut ave., has been awarded his silver pilot's wings and appointed an officer in the Army Air Forces. He completed his twin-engine advanced training at Pampa AAF, Texas.

Second Lieut. William Syphax was commissioned from the Army Air Forces Administration Officers' Candidate School, San Antonio, Tex., and assigned to the Tuskegee AAF. Lieutenant Syphax, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Syphax, 1201 Kenyon st., is a graduate of Howard University.

At San Marcos AAF, Tex., **David Blose, jr.,** received his silver wings as aerial navigator when he graduated from the AAF Navigation School there. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Blose, 7032 Eastern ave.

Charles Heinbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Heinbaugh, 2024 Jackson st. ne., completed his training at the Navigators Radio School, University of Wisconsin.

Francis King, 8412 Leona st. se., Forestville, Md., was graduated from recruit training as honor man of his company at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. King was elected a candidate by fellow bluejackets and selected as honor man by his company commander on the basis of military aptitude and progress.

Returned From Pacific

Archer Neitzey, 5815 5th st., has returned from a tour of duty in the Pacific, where he served as an air bomber and gunner on a Navy Patrol Bombing Squadron. His squadron, which flew the famous Catalina flying boats, distinguished itself for outstanding rescue work as well as its high scoring bombing and strafing strikes against enemy shipping. Neitzey saw action in New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, Halmahera and the Philippines.

A recent arrival at Long Beach AAF, Calif., is First Lieut. **George DeWitt, jr.,** RFD 2, Lemon rd., Falls Church, Va., now stationed with the Sixth Ferrying Group of the Air Transport Command's Ferrying Division. As a member of this group Lieutenant DeWitt helps accomplish the vital work of ferrying planes from production lines of southern California to battlefronts around the globe.

Acting as an economic adviser to the Allied Financial Agency of the Allied Commission in Italy is Lieut. **George Willis, USNR,** 2480 16th st. Effects of the destruction of Italy's economic resources and the chaos left by the Fascist management are among the problems he is trying to solve.

George Selden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Selden, 3308 Dent pl., has been transferred to the Naval Air Training Center at Corpus Christi, Tex., upon successful completion of Naval Air Primary Flight Training at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.

With Courier Platoon

Capt. **John McKenna,** whose wife lives at 1730 Lamont st., is serving with the 6739th Courier Platoon which carries and safeguards highly classified communications between major headquarteers of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, the War Department and other theaters throughout the world.

First Lieut. **Robert Armstrong,** 2233 Perry st. ne., has reported for duty at the AAF Regional Hospital at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center. Lieutenant Armstrong was last stationed at Randolph Field, Tex.

Playing an important role in the treatment of wounded soldiers sent to a general hospital in England, is Corpl. **Blair Sigmon,** 1400 M st., wardmaster in charge of a group of enlisted medical technicians. He assists the nurses and medical officers in minor ward operations, administers medicine prescribed by the doctors and is responsible for keeping the ward stocked with medical supplies. Three wardmen work under his supervision.

The secrets of the most intricate mechanical devices in the world aiding U. S. airmen to pinpoint bombs and blast enemy fighters, are being taught by S/Sergt. **Ronald Lee,** in England. Bombsights, automatic pilots, and the latest equipment in airborne firing control devices are studied under his direction and disassembled piece by piece.

Miss Bankhead Enjoys Five Years of Triumph

By Nelson B. Bell

THAT SAURIC TUB-THUMPERS for the better things of the theater, Mr. Richard Maney, comes forward with the suggestion that in naming Tallulah Bankhead to play the role of a vivid, fame-fretted theatrical star in Philip Barry's "Foolish Notion", virtually sold out for a two-week engagement, beginning tomorrow night in the National Theater, the esteemed Theater Guild must be quite aware that it is leaving itself vulnerable to charges of "type" casting.

Miss Bankhead, he pointed out, on screen or stage, afloat or ashore, in seclusion or on exhibition, has been one of our most provocative professional figures these past 20 years.

Blessed with an amazing vitality, an uncommon talent and a gift for pungent utterance, Miss Bankhead, in either private or public life, is never associated with peace and quiet.

Tumultuous is the word for Tallulah!

Triumphs Have Been Tardy

It is one of the peculiar perversities of her calling that while the Bankhead fame has been familiar to the remotest recesses of the hinterland these past two decades, few are aware that her American triumphs have compressed themselves within the last five years.

The Alabama-born Tallulah was the toast of London long before she had inflamed the vocabulary of a New York critic.

A striking 16-year-old minx, scorched with ambition—as Mr. Maney would put it—when first she set foot on Broadway, Miss Bankhead worried through fitful engagements in such forgotten plays as "The Squab Farm," "Footloose," "Everyday" and "The Exciters" before she took the bit in her teeth, in a manner of speaking, and invaded London. That was just 20 years ago.

There her success was immediate and prolonged. Her personal following rivaled that of a Terry or a Tree.

In the British capital Miss Bankhead enjoyed stardom in a variety of plays of American origin, notable among them "The Green Hat," "They Knew What They Wanted," "The Gold Diggers," "Her Cardboard Lover" and "Let Us Be Gay."

Law of Compensation

For whatever injuries Miss Bankhead may have suffered at the hands of the cinema of a dozen years or so ago, however, ample atonement was made by Alfred Hitchcock when he named her to play the torpedoed columnist in "Lifeboat."

It was not until she sank her thespic teeth into Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" that the laity began to realize what an accomplished and versatile actress she is.

If further evidence were needed, it was provided by her Sabina in Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth". This was one of the virtuosa performances of the 1942-43 season.

In "Foolish Notion", Miss Bankhead is playing for the first time under the banner of the Theater Guild. It is no such initial association for Philip Barry. Mr. Barry and the Guild are fellow workers of long standing.

Going Stronger Than Ever

The Theater Guild, incidentally, this year is observing its twenty-seventh season. Already, under the codirectorship of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, and in addition to "Foolish Notion", it has placed "Embezzled Heaven" and Walter Kerr's "Sing Out, Sweet Land" on the boards.

Once the Bankhead vehicle has undergone its Broadway baptism, full attention will be devoted to "Carrousel", the musical version of Ferenc Molnar's "Liliom", prepared by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d., and now in the early stages of rehearsal.

Even were "Foolish Notion" not sold out for its fortnight's engagement on E street, save for a few seats for the matinees, Miss Bankhead, at least in the first of her two local weeks, would not be the object of too serious competition from the downtown motion picture exhibits, since a majority of them are past their "premieres" and in the midst of extended runs.

The one conspicuous exception is "Objective, Burma", starring Errol Flynn, at the Earle.

One of the Best

Despite the considerable hue and cry that has been raised in some quarters against the acceptability of "war pictures," the Warner Brothers, in this subject, have dared to bring the grim business of war in the jungles to public view with a fair approximation of what it really is like.

It is not a picture to be recommended to those in quest of either solace or "escape." There is nothing of either to be found in it.

Annual Match Will Be Opened At Chess Divan

By Willard Mutchler

The annual District of Columbia chess championship tourney will begin at the Washington Chess Divan, 1741 K st., at 8 p. m. on Saturday. Entries must be sent not later than March 1 to Paul Miller, jr., 1635 R st., Apt. 2. Entrance fee is $7.50, one-third of which is returned when the player completes his schedule.

Edmund Nash won his last-round game from Howard Allman and becomes the new champion of the Federal C. C., a title which he last held in 1941. The final standings in the tourney:

Player	Pts.	Player	Pts.
E. Nash	4½	D. D. Morgan	2
H. Allman	3½	H. Berliner	1½
L. Kornstrom	3½	H. Sieweke	0

Former Champion Exhibits

Harold Burdge, former champion of South New Jersey and twice title-holder at the Federal C. C., gave a simultaneous display at the Federal Club and scored 14 wins, 3 draws and 1 loss, and played black on 14 of the boards. Barron Fredericks beat Burdge while H. Berliner, D. S. Burch and P. Pallamary drew. Burdge defeated G. H. Armstrong, E. Dhein, M. Chera, M. M. Epstein, Maj. R. M. Foster, J. H. Hurvitz, Miss La Forais, J. C. Ledford, A. A. Loeb, E. B. Powell, M. Oertel, M. Solcer, Miss Watt and R. Steininger.

D. H. Mugridge, Lieut. Comdr. E. N. Asmann and L. B. Thomas, and J. S. Carpenter were winners in rapid tourneys at the Washington Chess Divan, as follows:

Class A	Pts.	Class A	Pts.
D. H. Mugridge	8	S. Korda	3
M. C. Stark	7½	H. Leithiser	3
Lt. A. Underwood	7	E. M. Schara	3
Dr. H. V. Klein	6	T. Borghesse	2
H. Berliner	4½	M. E. Kurtz	1

Class B	Pts.	Class B	Pts.
Comdr. E. Asmann	6	J. C. Ledford	5
L. B. Thomas	6	J. Fairley	4
W. B. Groves	5½	S. J. Smith	3½
G. A. Carlson	5	F. Kobler	3
F. W. F. Gleason	5	M. Olbert	2

Class C	Pts.	Class C	Pts.
J. S. Carpenter	7	D. S. Johnson	3
C. M. Brahd	5	C. E. Ruder	3
Capt. J. Douglas	4	F. H. Williams	2
E. B. Powell	4	M. Jessee	0

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	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8 Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 8. Treasure House of Music, 8:05 Singtime, 8:45.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30 World News, 7:45 Rev. Crawford, 8 Reading the Funnies, 8:30.	Swing Lo! 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8. Music Parade, 8:05-8:30. News 7:30. 8 Baptist Hour. 8:30-9.	Symphonies, 6. 8 News, 6:30. 7:30 8:30 WildwoodChurch, 6:45 Southland Singing, 7 Listen to Liebert, 7:15 Living People, 8.	Elder Michaux, 7:30 Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 On a Bus :45	World News Roundup Ranch Boys Air Castles	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit Recordiana	Bible Class Melody's the Thing	News; Musicale Morning Musicale	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 :30 Hour of Faith :45	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	News Love Affairs Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 War Journal :15 :30 Sweetest Music :45 Concert Orchestra	News Man at a Grand Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim Hour Lutheran Hour	News; Mills Brothers Can't Beat the Dutch Wings of Song	WWDC Showtime Amateurs of 1945	Today in History Lef's Listen Transatlantic Call
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Sammy Kaye :45 ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	Magic Dollars True-Detective Mysteries	WINX News Bible Truth Marching to Victory	Amateurs of 1945 Song and Story	Peoples Platform Talk News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Americana Quiz :15 :30 National Vespers :45	Those We Love Westinghouse Program (John Charles Thomas)	Swing High Veteran's Friend News; Cunningham Guy Lombardo's Orch	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour	Star of the Week News; Hall of Hits Hall of Hits	Matinee Theater World News Today ; Olin Downes
3	:00 Charlotte :15 Greenwood :30 Miss Hattie :45 (Ethel Barrymore)	World News Parade (Max Hill) Army Hour	Roosty of the A. A. F. Nick Carter	News; Musicale Matinee Musicale Concert Master	Good Neighbor Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony
4	:00 Darts for Dough :15 :30 Andrews Sisters :45 (Groucho Marx)	Army Hour Best Loved Music	Your America What's the Name of That Song	News; Musical Moods Musical Moods Encores and Echoes	Waltz Time A to Z in Novelty Rhapsody in Rhythm	; News Electric Hour (Nelson Eddy)
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 :30 Metropolitan :45 Opera Presents	General Motors Symphony Hour	Let's Face the Issue The Shadow	News; Music Music of the Masters Twilight Time	Battle of the Crooners News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 :30 :45	Catholic Hour Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash News, Upton Close Dick Brown Songs	WINX News Joe Reichman Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle News, Mel. Moments Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet Toasties Time
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45	Jack Benny Fitch Band Wagon	Cleveland Orchestra	WINX News Claudia Music Trade Winds Tavern Beyond Victory	Ave Maria Hour Cantor Shapiro	Kate Smith Hour
8	:00 Village Chapel :15 Dorothy Thompson :30 Joe E. Brown :45	Charlie McCarthy Eddie Bracken	Mediation Board Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church	Call To Worship	"Blondie" Crime Doctor ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album	Steel Horizons News, C. Foster Jerry Cooper Show	News; Symphony Hour Walton's "Belshazzard's Feast"	Old Fashioned Revival Hour	Radio Reader's Digest Star Theater
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 :30 One Foot in Heaven :45 Philip Merivale	Hour of Charm Comedy Theater Harold Lloyd	Earl Wilson, News Helen Hayes Columbus Boy's Choir	News; Short but Sweet A Cappella Choir	The Sunday Players News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It We, The People
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 :45	News; James White Light Music By Oark The Eternal Light	News Music Appreciation Music of Worship	News Weather; Music Slumber Music	in Christ Hits of the Day News; Hits of Day Hits of the Day	Headlines Vera Brodsky Service Time

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